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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast. Temp. 6—12 (43—53). Thursday, variable. LONDON: Wednesday, showers with sunny spells. Temp. 5—13 (41-55). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Wednesday, overcast. Temp. 11—16 (52—61) NEW YORK: Wednesday, rain. Temp. 13-18 (55—65)
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	27 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fl.
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 Kr.
Bahrain	0.600 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Israel	1 £17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 Dkr.	Jordan	0.300 Din	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	.40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Din	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	11.27.5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Dm. 0.25	Tunisia	375 Dm.
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.	Turkey	75 L.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50 Cts.
Great Britain	30 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,921 * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1979 Established 1887

Stepped-Up Arms Race Feared

Moscow Reported to Deploy New Missile in E. Germany

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 24 (NYT) — The Soviet Union reportedly has begun to deploy a new, nuclear-armed missile in East Germany, a step that Carter administration officials described yesterday as increasing the risk of a stepped-up arms race in Europe.

The officials said that the new missile, designated the SS-21 by U.S. intelligence analysts, recently was observed with Soviet forces stationed in East Germany. It is said to be the first new nuclear missile deployed in Eastern Europe in more than a decade.

The missile also is said to be only one of three short-range rockets that the Soviet Union recently has developed, and a White House aide said that the other two systems could show up in Eastern Europe in the coming months.

The SS-21 is described by officials as belonging to the class of so-called "tactical" nuclear missiles that both the United States and the Soviet Union have deployed on the territory of their European allies since the mid-1950s. At present, both countries deploy several hundred short-range nuclear missiles in Europe as well as atomic bombs that can be carried by fighter aircraft based in the region.

With a range of about 75 miles, the SS-21 is believed to be similar in design to the U.S. Lance missile, which was deployed in Western Europe in 1972. It also is said to form part of a broader effort to upgrade Soviet nuclear capabilities directed against Western Europe, which includes a new intermediate-range missile known as the SS-20, based in the western portions of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's evident decision to expand its shorter-range nuclear arsenal was made as Moscow and Washington were reaching the final stages of a new treaty limiting long-range, or strategic, weapons.

The SS-21 would not be limited under the projected treaty, and administration aides view the Soviet decision as a worrisome sign that a new accord covering strategic arms could have the effect of shifting the nuclear arms race toward increased competition in shorter-range missiles deployed in and around Europe.

Several West European leaders, including Helmut Schmidt, the West German chancellor, have expressed concern about new Soviet nuclear deployments and privately have urged President Carter to include the weapons in the arms-control negotiations. So far, the negotiations have not focused on nuclear arms deployed in Europe, but Mr. Carter has said that, following the completion of a strategic arms treaty, he wants to make this category of weapons a prime subject of a new round of negotiations.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and the defense ministers of the major Western European countries are scheduled to meet tomorrow at Homestead Air Force Base in southern Florida for two days of secret talks on whether the North Atlantic Treaty Organization also should modernize its short-range nuclear arsenal.

New Missile

In particular, officials said that the defense ministers would discuss the sensitive subject of developing and deploying a new nuclear missile that would be based in Western Europe and would be capable of striking at targets in the Soviet Union.

Although senior Defense Department officials are prodding allied governments to agree to a plan for the new missile by the end of this year, many Europeans are skeptical and are said to be asking the administration first to investigate the possibility of limiting new tactical nuclear arms in Europe in talks with Moscow.

Officials said that the appearance of the Soviet SS-21 in East Germany would be likely to intensify this debate by putting increased pressure on West Germany and other countries to approve U.S. plans for modernizing NATO's tactical missile forces. In addition, some Pentagon officials also argued that it could raise once again the controversial question of the deployment of the U.S. neutron weapon.

Soviet War Units Seen in E. Europe

PARIS, April 24 (AP) — French military experts say that they are worried by reports that the Soviet Union has 800 commando units in Eastern Europe, trained for sabotage and psychological warfare inside Western countries in case of an all-out war.

These experts, whose concerns were expressed this week during a large-scale military maneuver in southwestern France, said that the units consisted of 25 to 50 men who would infiltrate Western nations by helicopter, parachute or submarine.

They said that intelligence reports reaching here showed that 150 of these units were trained to operate in France and attack energy installations and bridges.



Associated Press

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT — This building in Strasbourg, France, will house the new European Parliament to be elected in June by the voters of the 9 Common Market countries.

Closest Majority in U.K. Cabinet

Owen Faces a Tough Campaign

By R.W. Apple Jr.

PLYMOUTH, England (NYT) — The youthful-looking man stood in the stark stairwell of a housing project, huddled in a parka against the draft, and began his campaign pitch: "Hello, I'm Dr. David Owen and. . ."

The man behind the half-opened door cut him off, demanding to know the foreign secretary's position on abortion, and Mr. Owen, who is a physician, replied that he favored the present law, which leaves the decision to the physician. He started to explain his point of view, but after a few moments, the man cut him off again: "Well, then, you're a murderer, and I won't support you." He shut the door.

"I don't understand it," Mr. Owen said as he walked away. "How can people refuse to discuss an issue, not talk to you?"

These are difficult days for Mr. Owen. Were there no general election, he would be in China on an official mission. Although he is only 40, he has spent the last 26 months meeting with presidents and prime ministers around the world. At home, he has been a fixture on television, and some have spoken of him as a future prime minister.

Constituency

But for this month at least, his stage has shrunk drastically. All his energy must be poured into his constituency, a slice of this old port city in southwestern England called Devonport, containing the naval dockyards, the business area and the spot from where the Mayflower set sail in 1620.

Mr. Owen is defending the narrowest majority of any member of the Cabinet in the May 3 election. He won by only 2,259 votes in October, 1974, and in February, 1974, he survived by fewer than 1,000.

To make matters worse, his opposition to the internal settlement in Rhodesia and what his critics consider a certain arrogant offhandedness in his personality have made him one of the most controversial figures in British politics.

A swing from Labor to the Conservatives of 3.2 percent in Devonport would bring Mr. Owen down, and a Gallup Poll published Sunday suggests a national swing of 4.4 percent. With 10 campaign days left, the foreign secretary will lose unless he runs well ahead of his party.

Rhodesian policy is the centerpiece in the campaign of Mr. Owen's main opponent, Kenneth Hughes, a 57-year-old building executive with a gift for malapropisms. "Owen has demeanored the office of foreign secretary," said Mr. Hughes, the Conservative candidate.

"His policy on Rhodesia has shown that he is incompetent, and it's unpopular here. I hear it on the doorsteps: People want to support their kith and kin in Rhodesia. They feel toward them as they do toward Australians and Canadians."

'Rule Brittania'

Mr. Hughes, whose campaign van plays a recording of "Rule Britania" as he drives about town, went to Rhodesia in October as a guest of the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith. He returned with the conviction that Britain should remove economic sanctions and recognize the multiracial government resulting from the elections that ended Saturday.

He has received letters from all over England containing contributions for his fight against the foreign secretary. Mr. Owen and his canvassers have encountered some of the same sentiment, especially among those with relatives in Rhodesia or with past military connections with southern Africa. A woman swept his campaign leaflets off her table with an angry comment about "people who want to give Africa to the Africans."

But, as the foreign secretary said, "Elections aren't won and lost in Britain on foreign-policy issues." What he fears most is defections among past supporters who are dissatisfied with Labor's economic record or who fear the power of the large trade unions.

He also may suffer from Mr. Hughes's efforts to portray him as an absentee member of Parliament who has never paid enough attention to Plymouth, even before his Cabinet job took up so much of his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Publication of Photos Of Moro Body Banned

MILAN, April 24 (UPI) — The widow of former premier Aldo Moro won a court order yesterday that bans further publication of photographs of her husband's nude and bloodstained body on an autopsy table.

A judge here enjoined the newsmagazine L'Europeo from making further use of the pictures or from reprinting or distributing its issue of April 5, in which they appeared. He said that hearings would start within two months on a damage suit filed against the magazine by Eleonora Moro. Mr. Moro was kidnapped in Rome March 16, 1978, and was assassinated 54 days later.

5 News Firms Protest Poland Fee for Visit

ROME, April 24 (UPI) — Five international news agencies yesterday called on the Vatican to help eliminate a $350 tax imposed by the Polish government on each journalist covering Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland this June.

The agencies were United Press International and the Associated Press of the United States, Agence France-Presse, Deutsche Presse Agentur of West Germany and the EFE news agency of Spain. Poland said that the money covered accreditation and the right to use press facilities but that the actual cost of using the facilities had to be paid separately.

Bases in South Lebanon

Israelis Shell Palestine Targets

BEIRUT, April 24 (AP) — Israeli planes blasted Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon at sundown today, and Israeli gunboats completed a two-day pounding of Lebanese coastal towns that have been used as bases for terror attacks against Israel, the military command in Tel Aviv said.

Hundreds of families headed north from southern Lebanon, fleeing the shelling, Lebanese officials said.

Egypt condemned Israeli attacks on the Palestinians, saying that the action could have a negative effect on the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

The air attack was directed against artillery positions north of the Litani River near the towns of Arnoun and Nabatiyeh, the Israeli military said. The positions are about 20 miles inland from the Mediterranean towns hit by the Israeli Navy.

The Egyptian statement deplored the cycle of violence between Israel and the Palestinians, but did not condemn the Palestinian strike Sunday on the Israeli coastal town of Nahariya, which took the lives of four Israelis and is believed to have sparked the Israeli attack.

Condemnation

"The government of Egypt condemns with all its strength the aggressive Israeli action which contradicts the efforts to establish a comprehensive peace in the Middle East," the statement said.

The actions "also have a negative effect on the implementation of the agreements reached regarding an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the efforts to achieve a just settlement of the Palestinian issue," it added.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry also condemned Israel's decision to establish two new settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

[State Department officials said yesterday that Israel had disregarded U.S. warnings and had gone ahead with formal approval for two new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank, the New York Times reported.

[The settlements, known as Elon Moreh and Shilch, were approved by the Israeli Cabinet Sunday over the appeals of both Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin and the United States. About 10 days ago, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis had urged the Israelis not to proceed with the settlements, which had received preliminary Israeli government approval, department officials said.

[Mr. Lewis is said to have suggested that the decision to authorize the settlements could endanger impending Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, making it even more difficult to interest Palestinians and Jordanians in the negotiations.]

As Cairo was condemning Israel, the Egyptian news agency said that Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman would arrive in Cairo tomorrow for talks on the peace treaty's military provisions.

These seemingly contradictory developments followed an Egyptian pattern — established after President Anwar Sadat's 1977 visit to Jerusalem — of condemning specific Israeli actions while continuing to seek peace.

In Jerusalem today, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office announced that Israel and Egypt would exchange treaty-ratification documents in the Sinai tomorrow as planned, despite reports from Cairo that the exchange would be postponed until Thursday.

Lebanese officials said that six persons were killed by the Israeli shelling, raising the reported toll to 13 Lebanese and Palestinian dead in northern and southern Lebanon since four PLO terrorists attacked an apartment house early Sunday in Nahariya, five miles south of the Lebanese border.

Israeli radio said that Mr. Begin plans to ask his Cabinet to approve the death penalty for terrorists found guilty of any "unusually cruel" act. Mr. Begin announced his intention at a closed meeting of a parliamentary committee, the radio said.

- Saudi Arabia breaks relations with Egypt, but annual subsidy remains intact. Page 5.
- West German anti-terrorist agents are said to meet with PLO in an attempt to prevent raids. Page 5.

Pope Names Mediator

VATICAN CITY, April 24 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II today named Italian Cardinal Antonio Samore as his official mediator in the dispute between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel at the tip of South America.

'You Think a Doctor is God'

Abortion Anguish: 4 Case Histories

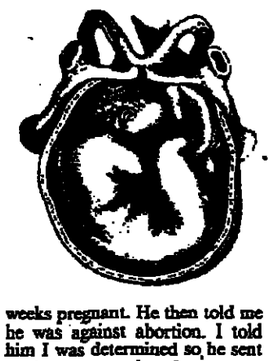
Women in Western European countries that allow legalized abortion sometimes find themselves victimized by their doctors and hospitals. In the last of a two-part series, several women describe the anguish of obtaining their abortions.

By Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT) — "I found myself in the freezing cold at 6 a.m. on the platform of Victoria Station. It was a nightmare and all because of a doctor who made a mistake — and knew perfectly well what he was doing."

Annie, speaking softly in the Paris office of the Mouvement Francais Pour Le Planning Familial (MFPF), is 19. She has the well-brought-up air and carefully groomed look of a girl from the provinces who has not yet got used to big city ways. Only towards the end does her voice tremble slightly with emotion:

"There was so much I didn't know. I was taking the pill but I thought if you missed one day you took two the next. You see, no one had told me. I went to a gynecologist when I missed my period and he gave me a pregnancy test. It was positive but he said that didn't mean I was pregnant. He told me to come back in two weeks and again the test was positive. He said I wasn't pregnant and gave me medicine for my nausea. Time passed. He did another test and then another, and finally he told me I was 20



weeks pregnant. He then told me he was against abortion. I told him I was determined so he sent me to someone else who gave me an appointment two weeks later. The other doctor gave me the address of a clinic in Holland. The clinic had closed three years ago. By then I was 23 weeks pregnant. I got on the train for London. . .

"When you come from the provinces like I do, you think a doctor is God. When I saw that that one wouldn't help me it was an awful shock. He had been so nice, so helpful — like a snake but I didn't realize that until it was too late. If I ever run into him again I won't even address him as Doctor."

Pushed Around

Annie is typical of many women who are pushed around by doctors in France, Italy and other countries where the law is supposedly liberal. Usually their cases are ignored because people assume the law works. But the story of Florence made headlines.

Florence was 15 when she became pregnant but her father consented to an abortion so she was within the law. She went to four hospitals and clinics in her area of France, the Val-de-Marne. One hospital agreed to take her but proposed a date for the abortion that would have pushed her beyond the legal limit of 10 weeks. The last private clinic agreed on condition that she pay the fee of 1,000 francs (about $230) — in advance and in cash. (That way the taxman never knows). Her father, an immigrant worker, had only 500 francs but promised to pay the rest after the operation. He was turned down. Unable to face trying another clinic Florence took an overdose of pills and died.

Estela, 36, is a political refugee from Argentina and the mother of a 10-year-old. Her political problems and a failing marriage have made her highly nervous: at the MFPF office her sharp-boned face is drawn with tension and she speaks in a rapid, insistent tone. "The doctor said I wasn't pregnant and as my weight had dropped to 86 pounds it seemed unlikely that I was. When I went back again he told me I was 3½ months pregnant." Estela was persuaded to have the baby. At the start of her pregnancy she was already taking 10

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

France Says Shipper Sold Table Wine as Burgundy

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, April 24 (IHT) — A new wine scandal broke yesterday as a shipper of Burgundy, Bernard Grivelet, was accused by the French service for the control of wines and liquors of shipping ordinary wine to the United States under prestigious labels.

About 70,000 bottles, worth up o 5 million francs ($1.25 million), re involved.

Top-quality Burgundies with well-known appellations such as Chambertin sell for as much as 100 francs, while ordinary wine goes for between 3 and 5 francs a bottle.

The quantity involved is not great, but other shippers may have done as much without being caught. Mr. Grivelet says that he has no intention of becoming a scapegoat for the others. If no one else is indicted, he threatens to tell how much cheating is going on and who is doing it.

The Burgundy scandal has developed five years after the Bordeaux scandal and a few weeks after a fraud was discovered involving ordinary wine. Wine importers, especially the United States, may wonder how effective are the supposedly strict French laws of *appellation d'origine controlee*.

The West Germans and Swiss have been buying heavily in Burgundy since their strong currencies protected them from the soaring prices of the last few years. But they may begin to temper their enthusiasm. They could turn to far more reasonably priced Spanish and Italian wines.

As for the United States, it already imports more wine from Italy than from any other nation. Spain is far behind, but when Americans discover moderately priced Spanish Rioja and Penedes wines, French exports could suffer — doubly so with another scandal to live down.

The only good that could come of the Burgundy scandal is a drop in wildly inflated prices.

Rhodesia Vote To Muzorewa; Protest Lodged

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 24 — Bishop Abel Muzorewa was in line today to become Rhodesia's first black prime minister after his party easily captured a majority of seats in parliamentary elections.

The United African National Council, led by the Methodist bishop, won the right to inherit the troubled leadership of Rhodesia after nine decades of white minority rule when his party swept 51 of the 100 seats in Parliament, amassing more than 67 percent of the votes.

But the uneasy alliance of Bishop Muzorewa, 54, and two other moderate black leaders collapsed under the pressure of election reverses. The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, 53, trailing badly with only 12 seats and 15 percent of the ballot, charged "gross irregularities" and demanded an investigation.

The United National Federal Party of Chief Kayisa Ndiweni won nine seats, and 11 percent of the vote.

White Seats

The other 28 seats reserved for whites were won by Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front in an election two weeks ago.

The Zimbabwe United People's Organization of Chief Jeremiah Chirau, the third moderate black leader with Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole in the biracial transition government, failed to win any seats.

Under the constitutional arrangement, Bishop Muzorewa would get the premiership and 10 Cabinet posts for his party, Mr. Sithole's party will get two ministries, and Chief Ndiweni's group one.

Mr. Sithole declared yesterday that the five-day election last week expressed the "will of 2 million people." But a few hours later, after first unofficial returns put his party in third place in both Salisbury and the second largest city of Bulawayo, Mr. Sithole accused the Internal Affairs Ministry of "stage-managing" the voting. He said that his party will not consider the results "the verdict of the people" until his charges were investigated.

He said that he had reports "from black and white farmers, black teachers and civil servants" that the department "instructed people what party to vote for at polling booths."

But Bishop Muzorewa's campaign director, Ayoub Kara said: "It is high time Mr. Sithole accepted defeat gracefully."



AP

Ndabaningi Sithole

And Chief Chirau declared: "The elections are over and that's it."

Predictions Confirmed

The returns bore out predictions of observers before and during the election that Bishop Muzorewa's party would come in first and that he would become prime minister. But Mr. Sithole had predicted that his faction would win.

Mr. Sithole's charge was certain to be seized on by guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. Vowing to continue their seven-year war, they boycotted the election and contended that the new constitution is a sham that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bazargan Is Reported to Escape Tehran Assassination Attempt

TEHRAN, April 24 (AP) — Premier Mehdi Bazargan and members of his Cabinet today reportedly escaped an assassination attempt as they walked in the funeral procession of a general assassinated yesterday.

A man in an Iranian Air Force uniform tried to throw a hand grenade at the premier and his colleagues, a witness said, but guards walking alongside the procession knocked it from his hand. The man raised a submachine gun, but, before he could fire, the guards kicked him to the ground and took him away, the witness said. A second man was reported arrested.

Mr. Bazargan appeared shaken by the attempted attack, the witness said. Militiamen surrounded him and pushed him into a car, and he was driven off with other officials.

The two men arrested were not identified. Later, an aide to Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entizam claimed that the assassination attempt "did not happen." But other sources confirmed the report and said that possibly more than two men were arrested.

[The report also was denied by UPI photographer Shir Mohammed Parsa, who was present. United Press International reported. Mr. Parsa said that the rumors spread after an armed Air Force man approached Mr. Bazargan in an apparent attempt to hand him a petition.

["There were armed airmen on guard duties all over the place," Mr. Parsa said. He said that the airman was carrying a rifle and had a grenade strapped to his belt, "like many others," and was prevented by guards from approaching Mr. Bazargan.]

Mr. Bazargan, Mr. Entizam and other Cabinet ministers were walking in the funeral procession for Gen. Mohammed Wali Qarani, the first army chief of staff appointed after the revolution. Gen. Qarani was killed yesterday in his garden. The assassins escaped.

A secret organization named Forghan claimed responsibility today for the murder. It said that Gen. Qarani was killed for his role in the death of innocent people in the Kurdish city of Sanandaj during fighting between government troops and Kurdish tribesmen last month, and because of his collaboration with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Jailed by Shah

Gen. Qarani was the shah's military intelligence chief but was jailed twice for opposition to the monarchy. He was named chief of staff two days after the revolutionary forces took control but was fired six weeks later after he failed to convince deserting soldiers to return.

Little is known about Forghan, which is a name for a holy book. It announced its formation 18 months ago.

Local newspaper reports said that the assassins rented a room for several days in the Hotel Jam, across the street from Gen. Qarani's house, and left the lights and radio on the day of the attack to fool the hotel management. A search of the hotel room uncovered several documents, including the statement claiming responsibility for the assassination.

Meanwhile, Ibrahim Yazdi, the U.S.-trained physician who has been a top aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has taken over as Iran's foreign minister and dropped his job as deputy premier, government officials said today.

Mr. Yazdi had been handling the foreign-affairs portfolio in addition to his job as deputy premier for revolutionary affairs since the resignation of Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi on April 16.

Mr. Yazdi's functions apparently included providing a liaison between the government and the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Ayatollah Khomeini.

U.S. Reporter Says Russians Accused Him of Vandalism

MOSCOW, April 24 (AP) — Business Week reporter Peter Hann said today that Soviet officials had accused him of vandalizing a hotel room.

Mr. Hann said that the complaint was made yesterday by the Soviet Foreign Ministry to U.S. Embassy officials, who were protesting the alleged harassment of U.S. News and World Report correspondent Robin Knight and his wife during a tourist trip last week.

Mr. Knight today told the Soviet Foreign Ministry that he was "angry" about the alleged harassment. He said that he had been drugged and that his wife had been manhandled by Soviet tourist guides.

Mr. Hann, 45, said that he personally had received no word from the Russians about his alleged conduct, but he denied that he had committed any vandalism during a trip he took in February to Soviet Central Asia.

Red Brigades Reportedly Had Headquarters in Paris

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 24 (IHT) — Italy's Red Brigades reportedly had a clandestine headquarters in Paris, and Italian and French security services intercepted their phone calls to Italy planning terrorist operations there, including the Aldo Moro kidnapping.

The allegations, printed today in the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, were not confirmed by Italian or French officials. France's Interior Ministry spokesman said that the two countries had routine anti-terrorist contacts on the case.

Citing an Italian secret agent, the Italian newspaper said that Italian leftists met regularly in a cafe and in a language school in Paris. The leaders telephoned instructions to conspirators in Italy by direct-dial calls, "feeling safe . . . and speaking openly, not suspecting that the French secret service was monitoring every word," the Italian source said.

The newspaper said that British and Belgian investigators also took part in the Paris operation, but it gave no explanation of why the surveillance failed to lead Italian police to earlier arrests. Frequent callers between Paris and Rome report that the service is erratic between the two capitals.

Most of the terrorist acts of the Red Brigades, who apparently were responsible for the shooting today of a television journalist in Turin, have remained unsolved. Paul Hofmann of The New York Times reported from Rome that today's reports about terrorist activities guided by long-distance telephone calls from Paris were apt to increase the nation's bewilderment.

Commentators in Italy said that the secrecy rules of Italian penal procedures added to the confusion.

The newspaper allegations about an international dimension of the Red Brigades coincided with the pretrial hearing in Italy of Prof. Antonio Negri, a radical leftist theoretician arrested this month with 23 other suspects. He is accused of involvement in the Aldo Moro murder last spring.

Prof. Negri has denied the accusations. He spent most of his time between March and June last year in Paris, and claims that he learned about the abduction during a dinner with friends near his apartment on the Left Bank, according to press reports citing his defense lawyers.

Although judicial secrecy covers the Italian hearings of Mr. Negri, reports from Rome said that the prosecution evidence includes 1,800 tapes recordings, some of them apparently recordings of the Paris-Rome calls. The Corriere della Sera report did not accuse Mr. Negri directly of participating in the Red Brigades cell in Paris.

During his months in Paris, Prof. Negri taught seminars at the Ecole Normale Superieure and at Paris University on modern revolutionary theory and on transitions in the Italian Communist Party, a course that he continued during visits here last month.

Prof. Negri's ultraleftist doctrines advocate "workers' autonomy" in class struggle and stress that revolutionaries should operate independently of Communist and other political parties.

His concept of "autonomous cells" has been claimed as an ideological basis by the French "autonomes." A month ago, masked "autonomes" clashed with police and smashed 150 shops in the center of Paris after a steelworkers' demonstration.

Journalist Shot

In another development in Italy, the Red Brigades today "kneecapped" a television journalist, Franco Piccinelli, 44, the chief of the Turin bureau of the national radio and television network. He was struck by five bullets, and doctors said that he would need three months to recover. An unidentified woman called Ansa, the Italian news agency, and claimed that the ambush was the work of the Red Brigades.

Mr. Hofmann of The New York Times said that the way that the attack was carried out and reported to Ansa followed the pattern of earlier Red Brigades actions. Several journalists during the last two years have been the targets of "kneecappings," or gun wounds in the lower part of the body, by the Red Brigades.

Fascist Offices, Police Station Bombed in Italy

ROME, April 24 (AP) — Bombs went off in sections of Rome and Milan before dawn today. No one was injured.

Two explosive devices went off in Rome, both at offices of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. They damaged the offices, nearby buildings and cars parked in the vicinity.

In Milan, the target was a police station. The bomb was hurled through a window into a toilet and the explosion damaged the walls of the room and shattered windows in several buildings.

Police said no one had claimed responsibility for the three blasts. But they believed that they might be the work of leftist extremists.

U.S. Panel Restricts Aer Lingus Charters

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board told the Irish airline Aer Lingus yesterday that it no longer can operate charter flights between the United States and Ireland without board approval.

The move, effective in 30 days, was in retaliation for the Irish government's refusal to let two U.S. carriers, Texas International Airlines and World Airways, fly charters between the countries.

Despite Modernized Law

China Wife Finds Divorce Is Still Hard to Envisage

By Fox Butterfield

SHANGHAI (NYT) — It could almost have been a tale out of an old Chinese novel. The irate woman, angered by her husband's filial devotion to his parents rather than to her and by her mother-in-law's scorn when she failed to give birth to a son, sued for divorce.

Under a liberal divorce law decreed by the Communists to lessen what they view as the oppression of traditional family life, she was entitled to the divorce, because her husband's family, which she had been forced to live with, was guilty of what the Communists term feudal thinking.

But in practice, as Wei Jinfeng, 35, found out in a protracted court mediation session here that was open to visiting U.S. legislators, asking for a divorce can be asking for trouble. It goes against the feeling for social harmony and economic efficiency, and it exposes a married couple to the full force of community pressure.

After a 2½-debate involving Mrs. Wei, her husband, a judge, two assessors and half a dozen representatives from the couple's work places and neighborhood, Mrs. Wei agreed to a reconciliation. She alone had argued for the divorce.

Country's Needs

"At present our country is carrying out the four modernizations," the judge told her, referring to the government's economic development program in agriculture, science and technology, defense and industry. "Our country needs stability and unity, so families must practice stability and unity also."

"Our duty is to educate people, not to attack them," he counseled both Mrs. Wei and her husband, Hung Sungdao, a 39-year-old clerk in an import-export office. Their names differ because in China a woman does not adopt the husband's name.

The judge and the others who urged the couple to get back together did not use the term love, which is officially regarded as a suspiciously decadent Western bourgeois conceit. Instead, a co-worker of Mrs. Wei's at the Shanghai Meteorological Instrument Factory advised, what they needed was to base their marriage "on a good political understanding," such as she had with her husband. The remark elicited a titter from spectators.

Mrs. Wei, who held her 5-year-old daughter on her lap during much of the session, applied for a divorce in August. If both partners agree, "there is freedom of divorce," the judge, Li Haiqing, explained.

Divorce can also be granted, he said, in cases of adultery or if the couple did not have a chance to get to know each other well before marrying, or when one partner is discriminated against because of the lingering "poison of feudal thinking," as in Mrs. Wei's instance. The law calls for attempts at reconciliation before a divorce is approved.

As Mrs. Wei described her situation, the couple's "contradiction" — the Maoist term for troubles — began when she gave birth to a daughter instead of a son. Male offspring have traditionally been more treasured because they can earn more and stay with their parents after marriage. A daughter is like spilled water, according to an old saying, because she moves to her in-laws after marriage.

Women Quarreled

When Mrs. Wei came home from the maternity hospital, she told the court, her mother-in-law greeted her by holding up a male infant, a sign designed to insure that she would have a boy next time. Later the two women quarreled over how much Mrs. Wei ate, and the "contradiction" sharpened when she secretly had an abortion, fearing the consequences of another daughter.

Mrs. Wei then moved out, taking a small room for herself and her child, and demanded that her husband give her their share of the family's ration cards for the many essentials that are strictly rationed.

Her husband recalled the story differently, testifying that she showed no respect for his parents, smashed much of the furniture in anger, ripped his clothes one day when they met on the street, and went to his office more than 140 times to complain about his behavior. Still, he did not want a divorce.

After husband and wife finished testifying, some of the people they work and live with took turns urging them to make up. "You should carry out more ideological work with your mother to correct her feudal thinking," a man told the husband. "In our society women can be airplane pilots, like men, so girls are not less good than boys."



Associated Press

A policeman arrests a youth during rioting in London Monday.

340 Charged After Police Battle Leftists in London

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, April 24 — About 340 demonstrators were charged today with offenses committed during six hours of clashes at an extremist election rally in west London yesterday in which a man was killed and more than 20 policemen were injured.

Three policemen were still hospitalized today with more serious injuries suffered in the running street battles in Southall with about 5,000 leftists protesting an election rally by the rightist National Front Party.

Southall, where almost half the population is Asian, has one of the highest concentration of immigrants in Britain.

The dead man was identified by police as Blair Peach, a New Zealand schoolteacher in his 20s or 30s. He staggered into a house with blood streaming from his head and collapsed. He died in a hospital four hours later, the police said.

Variety of Offenses

A police spokesman said that it was the worst rioting since demonstrators fought police and National Front members in the London district of Lewisham — another area heavily populated with Asian immigrants — two years ago.

"All 340 persons arrested have been charged with a variety of offenses including assault and causing public disorder and will appear in court within about two weeks," a police spokesman said.

Two policemen were stabbed and others suffered broken bones and eye injuries, the police said.

Trouble flared because the National Front, a vocal minority which has no members of Parliament but which advocates compulsory repatriation of immigrants, were holding a rally in the local town hall.

However, the police said that many of the demonstrators arrested came from outside the district. The disturbances occurred three days after 25 policemen were injured during clashes at a National Front rally in the Midlands.

James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, the policemen's union, said he believed leftist demonstrators were using the National Front as a pretext to attack the police.

Violence Condemned

Prime Minsiter James Callaghan and Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher both condemned the violence and the policies of the National Front.

Fighting erupted when some of the demonstrators threw paint and stones at the police surrounding the building. Attempts to smash past police lines were repulsed by scores of mounted officers and running battles erupted at several points around the town hall.

Meanwhile, the largest number of candidates to contest a British national election was nominated yesterday for the ballot May 3.

Officials said that 2,571 candidates were entered for the races in the 635 constituencies that each send one member of Parliament to the House of Commons. The previous highest figure was 2,252 candidates in October, 1974.

The National Front has 301 candidates in the election, the largest number after the three major parties. The governing Laborites have 625 candidates, the Conservatives 621 and the Liberals 575.

Owen Faces Tough Race To Keep Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

time. The Conservatives are playing on affection here for Joan Vickers (now Lady Vickers), who represented Devonport from 1955 to 1974 and devoted much of her time to solving the problems of her constituents.

In rebuttal, Mr. Owen points to the vast three-bay dry dock in the shipyard, the funding for which was approved when he was Navy minister, and to the new Rank-Toshiba electronics factory, which he helped to bring here.

Mr. Owen is told by his local supporters that he is going to win, that Labor defectors are more than matched by former Conservative voters who now plan to vote for him at least partly because of the publicity he has attracted. He is encouraged but not persuaded, at least not yet.

"I believe in polls," he said, "so I have to think that I'm in trouble. But it's a funny election. Our private polls show that we're doing better in the marginal seats than in the others. You don't hear too much hostile comment, but there is a quiet vote: people who don't proffer their views but are probably worried about trade-union power."

And if he loses?

"I'm not in politics for job security," he said. "Perhaps I'll find another seat, perhaps not. My training is as a physician, and I could happily go back to that. Or maybe I'll write or maybe just go to grass for a while."



David Owen

Egypt Minister Accuses Syria of Terror Campaign

CAIRO, April 24 (AP) — Interior Minister Mohammed Nabawi Ismail accused Syria today of undertaking a campaign of terror and sabotage against Egypt in which one person has died and eight have been wounded.

A Syrian and a Lebanese were displayed at a news conference and Mr. Ismail said that were caught with explosives and other sabotage material before they could use them. Others had escaped from Egypt, he said.

The two men said that they were sent by Syrian intelligence to cause trouble in Egypt because of its peace treaty with Israel. Ibrahim el-Daya said that he had been assigned to blow up the Egyptian Foreign Ministry when Foreign Minister Butros Ghali was in his office.

Last week, during national voting on the peace treaty, a parcel bomb blew up at the main Cairo post office, killing a customs inspector and wounding four persons. A group in Beirut, the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, claimed responsibility. Mr. Ismail contended that this organization was a front for Syrian intelligence. A bomb that exploded and wounded four persons at the Sheraton Hotel in Cairo last February also was planted by Syrian agents, Mr. Ismail maintained.

Muzorewa's Party Obtains Majority in Rhodesia Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

gives the blacks the trappings of powers but preserves white control.

Election officials said that 63.9 percent of the estimated 2.8 million blacks and 106,000 whites voted in the election. Arguing that the turnout showed majority support for the new constitution, they said that the U.S. and British governments should end their attempts to bring Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe into the government and recognize the new elected government.

In the United States, pressure was building up on the Carter administration to accept the election results and lift its diplomatic and economic boycott of Mr. Smith and his black associates. But informed sources in Washington said that Richard Moose, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Ambassador Donald McHenry, an adviser to Andrew Young, the ambassador to the UN, believe that the election was a fraud.

The sources said Mr. Moose and Mr. McHenry are recommending that the administraton continue to insist on an election under international supervision in which Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe participate. They argue that acceptance of the election last week would pit the U.S. government against the prevailing sentiment in virtually every black African country.

Soviet Squatter Reported in U.S.

MOSCOW, April 24 (UPI) — An Armenian woman who held an 82-day sit-in protest at the U.S. Embassy last year has received her Soviet exit visa and has flown to the United States, embassy sources said today.

The sources said that Elisa Ovsepyan, 34, and her two sons left in mid-February for Los Angeles to join her mother, Rosa Ovsepyan, 80, and her sister, Azatouhie Moskovyan, 38.

Mrs. Ovsepyan entered the embassy Aug. 10, joining seven Pentecostalist squatters who had been in the building since June. Mrs. Ovsepyan agreed to leave the embassy Nov. 1 after talking by telephone with her husband in Soviet Armenia. The Pentecostalists remain in the embassy.

The Anguish of Abortions In Europe: 4 Case Histories

(Continued from Page 1)

tranquilizers and sleeping pills a day for her nerves.

Odette is a working-class woman in a clean but shabby tan raincoat who looks older than her 32 years. Her face wears a constant expression of bafflement, as if she knew things were not going quite right but lacked the means to do anything about it. "The doctor said to me you don't have the face of a pregnant woman. He wouldn't even take a test. I was on the pill. Next time I miss a period and a doctor says nothing. I'll see another. Instead of one pill, I'll take two. It isn't that I don't want more children, I just can't afford them. I went to England but I should have been able to do it in France. After all, it wasn't my fault. If I ever see that doctor again I'll put a photo of my face-that-doesn't-look-pregnant on his desk. People like that should be retired."

The headquarters of MLAC (the Movement for the Liberty of Abortion and Contraception) are in a shabby building in the Marais section of Paris. The offices have been bombed three times. MLAC is a feisty radical women's organization that, while it has announced that it had arranged abortions in defiance of the law, has always made its position clear: "Abortion should only be a last resort." When liberalized abortion became the law, MLAC, like other European women's groups, thought they would be able to concentrate on other problems. Instead, like other European women's groups, they spend as much time on abortion counseling as before.

Abortion advice is given twice weekly and, as at other centers, the women meet in groups. There are sofas, lumpy and stained, to sprawl on, but most of the women sit up very straight, and if they use the familiar French "tu" form, they use it uncomfortably. It isn't natural to talk about such things, especially when you have been made to feel a fool.

To ease the atmosphere, one woman in the MLAC group talks about her abortion. She is plump and red-cheeked, naturally bouncy and smiling. She tells in light tones about how the doctor in the private clinic she went to left his patients on a row of tables while he talked to his girlfriend on the telephone; how he made them stay the night in the clinic, telling them cheerfully, "You're out of luck; tonight's nurse is hopeless," how the women helped each other during the night, and some of them bled, which made the doctor very cross because he would have to change the sheets.

The story was told well, with considerable humor. But no one in the room laughed.

British Rabies Sentence

BRIXHAM, England, April 24 (Reuters) — Swedish freighter Capt. Lennard Eriksson was sentenced today to 60 days in jail for breaking Britain's rabies-prevention regulations by permitting two dogs on board without confining the ship's cat.

U.K. Journalists Told to Respect Picket at Times

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters) — The main British union of journalists tonight instructed its members to honor a picket line of the printers' union at the London Times and not to work on the paper's planned weekly overseas edition.

The Times has not published its daily and Sunday newspapers or its several supplements since Nov. 30 because of a dispute over the introduction of cold type photocomposition which threatened the jobs of many printers.

Earlier today, the Times chapter of the National Union of Journalists, which has agreed to the new technology, said its members should consider crossing the picket line as a "matter of conscience."

Many of them crossed it. But later, the NUJ's national executive instructed members not to cross. The NUJ chapter at the Times, Britain's oldest paper, plans to meet tomorrow to reconsider the matter.

The Times planned a circulation of about 30,000 for its weekly, which was to be printed on the Continent and not circulated in Britain. The NUJ accused the Times of a provocative act and an attempt to split the unions.

Arabs Walk Out Of News Talks

VIENNA, April 24 (AP) — A conference of Arab and European news agencies broke up today without accomplishing any business after 16 Arab states walked out to protest the presence of Egyptian delegates.

The third annual conference of the agencies opened yesterday, but scheduled discussions of cooperation between Arab and European agencies could not take place because Arab delegates refused to participate with Egyptian representatives present.

The European agencies said that they could not exclude the representatives of Cairo's Middle East News Agency. When the meeting reopened this morning, the conference was postponed indefinitely.

17 Killed in Brazil Crash

LINHARES, Brazil, April 24 (AP) — A bus and a truck collided here yesterday, killing 17 persons and injuring more than 20, police reported.

Carter Joins U.S. Ceremony For Holocaust

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP) — President Carter today reaffirmed his commitment to insure that events like the World War II Holocaust "will never recur on this earth again."

In remarks prepared for a ceremony in the Capitol in memory of the Holocaust, the president said, "We must teach the lessons of the Holocaust. And most of all we ourselves must remember." The ceremony was one of a series of events held on International Holocaust Commemoration Day to mark the deaths of 11 million persons, including 6 million Jews, from Nazi persecution.

The president recalled that, when he visited Israel five weeks ago, he saw the memorial to the Nazis' Jewish victims. "I vowed then, as people all over the world are doing this week, to reaffirm our unshakable commitment that such an event will never recur on this earth again," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter again urged the Senate to ratify the international genocide treaty, which is sponsored by the United Nations but which the Senate has refused for years to approve.

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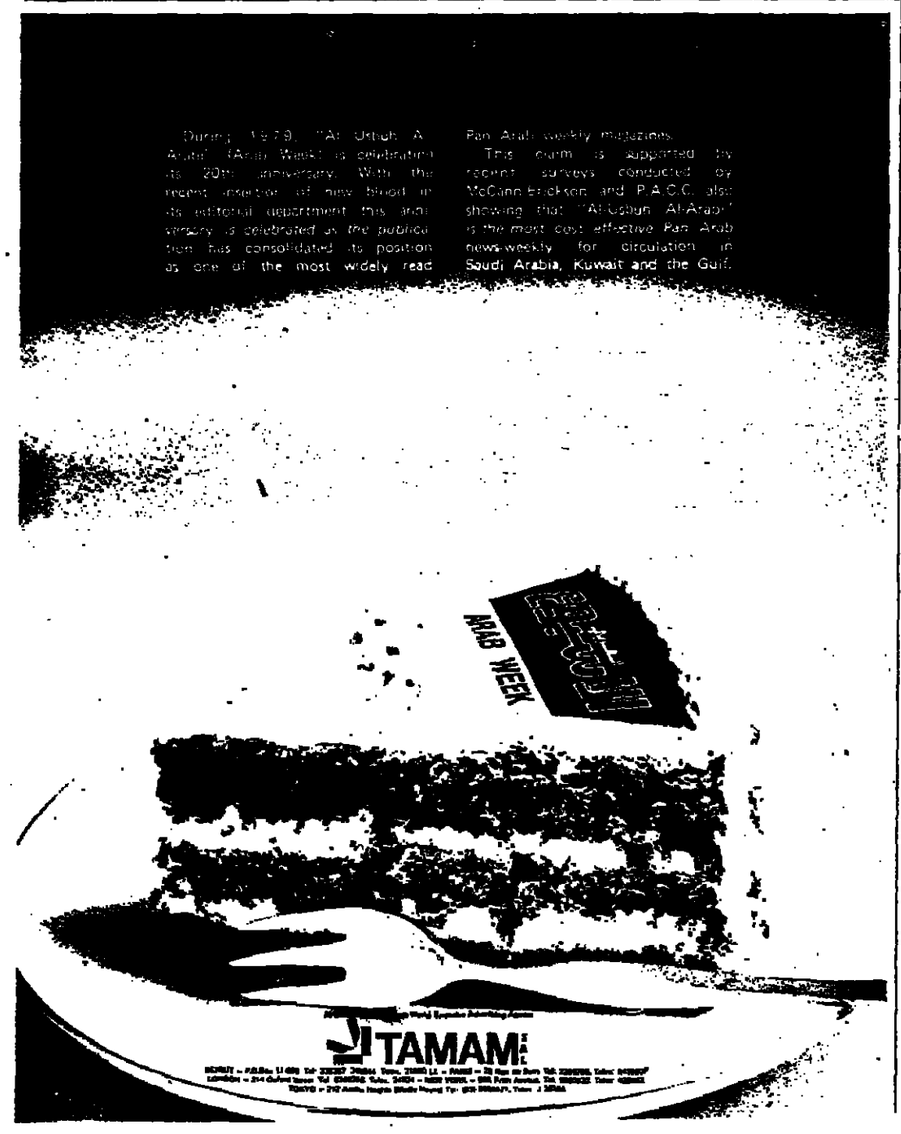


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During 1979, "Al Usbuu Al Arabi" (Arab Week) is celebrating its 20th anniversary. With the recent injection of new blood in its editorial department this anniversary is celebrated as the publication has consolidated its position as one of the most widely read Pan Arab weekly magazines.

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Terms Strategy 'Charade'

Carter Says Tax-Plan Foes Try to 'Hoodwink' Public

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, April 24 (NYT) — President Carter said yesterday that public support of his energy plan had led opponents "to try to hoodwink the American people by passing a windfall-profits tax that is in fact a charade."

The president said that those opponents had shifted their strategy from outright opposition to an effort to create enough loopholes to make such a tax meaningless.

The vehicle for this charade, Mr. Carter said, was a proposed "plow-back" provision that would enable oil companies to escape the tax by putting their profits into the development of new energy sources.

"It isn't a 'plow back'; it is a 'plow under' and a 'kickback,'" Mr. Carter told the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

The president told the audience of scientists and engineers that opponents of his proposed tax had shifted their strategy "because the public supports our proposals.

"Many of those who only a few weeks ago were dedicated to killing outright the windfall-profits tax have now given up on that fight," Mr. Carter said, reflecting the views of congressmen who returned yesterday from their Easter recess.

In just three weeks, the outlook for such a tax has undergone a surprising reversal. Virtually written off by many political experts the day that it was proposed, the tax proposal has gained so much ground that many observers, apparently including the president, now believe that the only question is the form that it will take.

"The battle is far from over," Mr. Carter said.

Strong Language for OPEC

On another front in the energy battle, the president used unusually strong language to characterize the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"Oil remains by far our most important energy source, and we are in the painful situation of relying on a greedy and unreliable foreign cartel for nearly half the oil we use," Mr. Carter said.

"As that onrushing river of foreign oil flows into our country, a river of money flows out, threatening the health of our economy, the stability of our currency and even the security of our nation," he added.

The president asked the scientific community to help him to enact an energy plan, and also called upon it "to fulfill the trust of the American people by creating the new energy technologies that are vital to the future well-being of our nation."

Mr. Carter also made a plea for support of a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

"We have lived too long with nuclear weapons," the president said. "We have grown too accustomed to their shadowy presence in our lives. We are too apt to forget what the ultimate horror would be."

Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said at a briefing that Mr. Carter needed the support of "powerful" and "influential" institutions in order to gain Senate approval of a SALT-2 treaty.

Mr. Powell said that the president could not do the job alone. "It will not be approved by the Senate if the attitude is, 'This is the president's responsibility, and his alone,'" he said.

"This society has a wide variety of institutions that exercise considerable influence on the functions of government," Mr. Powell added. He declined, however, to identify the institutions that he said the White House expected to play a role in supporting the treaty.



Associated Press

BRIEFCASE BICYCLE — Juan Szumowski sits on the foldable bicycle that won him first prize in a British design contest. Szumowski, 29, an Argentine-born architect in London, came up with a bicycle that folds to briefcase size.

Governor Testifies on Harrisburg Accident

U.S. Urged to Tighten Atomic Plant Controls

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, April 24 — Congress was urged yesterday to tighten U.S. and state controls over nuclear power plants and to order more on-site technical expertise at such installations in the aftermath of the Three Mile Island accident.

Gov. Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania told the Senate nuclear regulatory subcommittee that regulatory standards for the plants should be enforced more strictly and that power company executives, as well as plant operators, should be required to obtain licenses to run nuclear reactors.

He also said that states should have the authority to inspect power plants without prior notice. The governor also said he had ordered his staff to study the need for state-employed regulatory and inspector personnel.

Data Was Scarce

Gov. Thornburgh told the senators that the scarcity of accurate information — as well as conflicting information and recommendations — was perhaps the most difficult problem he faced in trying to make policy decisions during the accident.

Information from persons at the plant site was far more reliable than that which came from elsewhere, he said. He seemed particularly dismayed by what he called "the garbled gap between Harrisburg and Washington."

Gov. Thornburgh said that until President Carter sent Harold Denton of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to the site to take charge, he received no reliable information on which to base the decisions he was confronted with.

The governor also testified that statements early in the accident by the plant's operator, Metropolitan Edison Co., were "less than accurate," and he had to look elsewhere for information.

This data came from U.S. officials who were at the site, not in Washington, he emphasized, and permitted him to "offset an avalanche of misstatements and second-guessing from virtually everyone who had an opinion."

Toughest Decision

Gov. Thornburgh said that his toughest decision was not to order the evacuation of tens of thousands of people in the area. Weighing the potential risk of nuclear emissions against the proven hazards of moving people under panic conditions, he chose not to order evacuation, he said.

Michael Bancroft, of the Public Citizen Litigation Group, also urged the subcommittee, an arm of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, to increase the presence of U.S. personnel at nuclear plants. He urged that "a federal monitor [be] in the control room of nuclear power plants at all times."

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., the subcommittee chairman, indicated that he favored giving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission authority to take over private nuclear plants in times of crisis. This stand prompted a mild debate with industry spokesman Carl Walske, representing the Atomic Industrial Forum.

"In my experience, including time in the federal government," Mr. Walske said, "I don't see greater basic competence in safety [working] with public officials instead of private individuals. It's not automatic that if you overlay government onto problems that it will make them [the problems] better."

"It's not an issue of competence but accountability," Sen. Hart replied.

Officials of Metropolitan Edison's parent company, General Public Utilities Corp., took limited blame for the accident and appealed for aid in spreading its cost among its customers and employees, as well as its stockholders.

William Kuhns, chairman of General Public Utilities, said that his company will go bankrupt unless the Pennsylvania Utility Commission grants a rate increase. He said he recognized that there was a feeling that the utility should be punished for the accident. If investigations now under way show that Metropolitan Edison executives or workers were responsible, he said, "punishment should be dealt out severely and promptly."

The fact that two crucial valves in the plant's back-up cooling system were closed when they should have been open was "clearly a failure on our part," the utility's president, Herman Dieckamp, said. He estimated that the contaminated plant might be out of operation for two or three years, at least.

Los Angeles Times

Shutdown Recommendation

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may decide by tomorrow whether to temporarily shut atomic power plants built by the same company that constructed the Three Mile Island reactor in Pennsylvania.

Two leading commission staff experts yesterday recommended that plants built by Babcock and Wilcox be shut for a month or more pending a review of their problems. But Harold Denton, director of nuclear reactor regulation for the commission, said that he would rather wait until more information is studied on possible defects in the plants.

Of the nine Babcock and Wilcox reactors built, only four — three units in South Carolina and one in northern California — are operating; the others are closed for repairs or maintenance.

Testers Could Have Warned Of Fallout Threat, Aide Says

LAS VEGAS, April 24 (WP) — Civilians exposed to radioactive fallout from U.S. atomic bomb tests could have been warned of potential hazards without jeopardizing the nation's development of nuclear weapons, a House subcommittee was told yesterday.

Atomic Energy Commission officials sometimes took a "cavalier approach" to residents claiming fallout damage, the subcommittee also was told by Mahlon Gates, manager of the Nevada Test Site.

Mr. Gates' concessions came under questioning by Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Texas., who had just heard Martha Bordoli Laird tell of the death in 1957 of her 7-year-old son, Butch, who had leukemia.

No Food Tests

"At no time were we ever told about the effects of radiation or what it could do to us," Mrs. Laird testified. "At no time did they come and test our food and our water, and all this time we were feeding it to our children."

Mrs. Laird and Mr. Gates appeared during a second day of hearings by the House subcommittee on oversight and investigations into the health effects of above-ground nuclear testing on residents exposed to fallout from 1951 to 1962. In that time, fallout drifted from the test site 102 times. Since then, Mr. Gates disclosed yesterday, so-called below ground tests have sent radiation from proving grounds 31 times.

After the atmospheric testing, childhood leukemia, thyroid cancer and birth defects rose in areas of Utah exposed to fallout, with residents claiming the fallout caused those increases.

While no detailed studies of Nevada residents have been conducted, a nuclear physicist disclosed here that a preliminary survey indicates that leukemia is at least as high as, and probably higher than, could be expected in areas of Utah exposed to fallout.

Possible Compensation

A major purpose of these hearings is the question of compensating fallout zone residents for what Rep. Eckhardt called "the injustice to the persons sacrificed unwittingly."

Because radiation-induced cancers look the same as cancers caused by other factors, Rep. Eckhardt has said that the government may have to compensate all cancer victims in fallout areas to make sure that no fallout-related victims or relatives of victims are left uncompensated.

About 600 claims seeking tens of millions of dollars in damages have been filed with the government by relatives of cancer and leukemia victims, including Mrs. Laird, alleging that the illnesses were caused by fallout.

While the subcommittee is taking a broad look at the health and environmental effects of low-level exposure to radiation, including the recent Three Mile Island nuclear power-plant accident, it was Mrs. Laird's testimony that drew the most attention.

Mr. Gates, who joined the Nevada testing program in 1972, maintained that his predecessors acted with concern for public health and safety during a hot war in Korea and the Cold War after that.



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Claims to Split Hydrogen, Oxygen

Inventor to Test a Water-Powered Motor

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Sam Leslie Leach, the inventor of a controversial process which he contends can economically separate the hydrogen and oxygen in water, says that he has refined his design and begun building a system that will be capable of running an automobile on hydrogen derived from water.

Mr. Leach's invention has been the subject of both mystery and controversy since he said in 1976 that he had devised an economically efficient means of splitting water, a contention that promised a cheap source of hydrogen as a replacement for fossil fuel.

Mr. Leach, a multimillionaire professional inventor who has several basic patents in the field of optics, has been trying to interest the federal government and industry in his concept for more than three years, but has been largely ignored.

Violates Laws of Physics

For the most part, scientists have ridiculed the concept, arguing that it violated basic laws of physics. Any system of splitting water, they contend, has to consume more energy than it produces.

Mr. Leach has refused to discuss the details of his system or how it purportedly works. But last spring, an innovation research center at the University of Oregon, financed by the National Science Foundation, evaluated part of the technology over a period of two weeks and concluded that, based on its analysis, it did not violate the laws of physics or thermodynamics.

The center said that the process appeared to be technically sound and have commercial potential, but its report did not dampen skepticism in the scientific community.

Two critics of the system, Howard Riese and Donald Bunker, both professors at the University of California, argued, for example, that it was impossible for such a system to work as Mr. Leach contends because, in effect, it would be a "perpetual motion machine." The inventor denies such a characterization.

Rights Protected

In an interview, Mr. Leach said that he had declined to make public any details until he had protected his rights to the process. Last fall, he received a patent on some elements of the process. Last week, a second was issued by the U.S. Patent Office. After its issuance, he agreed to give some details of how the system purportedly works.

In its simplest terms, he said, the process uses a laser-like device to generate ultraviolet radiation that photochemically splits steam into oxygen and hydrogen. It then uses the electrostatic forces that normally bind electrons and protons in water vapor (and which are released in the water-splitting action) to maintain the reaction.

In 1922, Niels Bohr, the Danish theoretical physicist, first defined the electrostatic forces that bind electrons and protons as "extranuclear" energy. Mr. Leach's contention that he has found a way to use the energy in the way he describes is likely to evoke additional skepticism from other scientists.

System of Nebulae

But he asserts that the process he uses to maintain the water-splitting action is identical to one observed by astronomers in energy interactions that occur in gaseous nebulae, the great masses of interstellar gas that absorb ultraviolet radiation from stars and re-emit it as visible light.

The following is a more detailed account of how Mr. Leach says the system works:

The reaction is started with an input of electrical energy from outside the system, from a battery or electric line. This energy is converted, by using an "optical pump" and other components, into large amounts of ultraviolet radiation of a specific wavelength that is precisely tailored to ionize hydrogen and oxygen molecules in the steam that has been fed into a tubular reaction chamber.

The chamber is flooded with the radiation. During the ionization, electrons are momentarily liberated from their atoms and molecules.

Recaptured, Recombined

Microseconds later they are recaptured and recombined with the proton or nucleus of the atom. At this point, the energy that was required to ionize it reappears and radiates away.

This radiation then ionizes another molecule. Very soon a chain reaction begins that involves millions of molecules and atoms.

The process's concept, Mr. Leach said, manipulates the recombination of electrons and protons as hydrogen and oxygen instead of water vapor. Some of the hydrogen, he said, can be used to generate electricity to continue the initial input to the process and, in effect, be self-sustaining as long as additional water is pumped into the system.

Mr. Leach asserted that he had demonstrated the validity of his theory in 11 experimental machines that split water into hydrogen and oxygen. He said that the machine now being built for use in an automobile was of a more sophisticated design and was intended to drive a 245-horsepower automobile.

Early Summer Test

A spokesman for a company that is assembling the device under a contract with Mr. Leach said it was hoped the machine would be ready for testing in early summer.

Scientists have tried for more than a century to separate water into its two components, oxygen and hydrogen. Electrolysis, nuclear reactors and other means have been employed to do so, but every method has consumed far more energy than the hydrogen that was produced.

The availability of a cheap source of hydrogen would have immense implications for the world economy. Not only could hydrogen be used as a substitute for gasoline, but it would also be used as a replacement for home-heating fuels and other energy sources.

Floodwaters Cut Into Dike In U.S. North

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP) — Steady rains and floodwaters today cut a hole in a dike protecting the neighboring Red River towns of Grand Forks, N.D., and East Grand Forks, Minn., sending water 8 feet high through some residential sections.

Hundreds of volunteers worked through the night in cold and rain to shore up the dikes. The river was at its highest level of the century.

About 70 familes were evacuated from the Riverside Park area of Grand Forks when a 10-foot hole burst in a primary dike, flooding several homes. About 200 other families remained homeless in the English Coulie area of Grand Forks, where water behind the dikes has flooded a 5-square-mile area with depths to 6 feet.

Flood watches were also in effect in Louisiana, in southeast Texas, where the Neches River was expected to crest later today, and in Alabama, where the rising Bayou Sara Creek drove 300 families from their homes late yesterday.

Smokers' Babies Seen in Danger

BALTIMORE, April 24 (UPI) — Women who smoke during pregnancy run a greater risk than nonsmokers of delivering stillborn or undersized babies, a Johns Hopkins University researcher said yesterday.

Epidemiology Prof. Mary Meyer said that a new study, testing 51,000 women and their infants, shows that smoking inhibits a fetus' growth and could also kill it, since smoking reduces the amount of oxygen that reaches the baby.

Prof. Meyer said her research team also found that women who smoke tend to deliver premature babies that are not as healthy as full-term infants. Doctors had believed, she said, that smaller babies were born to smoking mothers because the habit depressed their appetites. But the study found that "the baby is smaller because of (smoking's) effect on the pregnancy itself."

Sen. Baker Urges Asylum for Shah

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP) — Senate Republican leader Howard Baker yesterday called on the Carter administration to grant asylum to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The Carter administration has made it known to the exiled shah of Iran that he would not be welcome to live in the United States, at least while U.S. relations with the regime in Iran remain difficult.

Sen. Baker said that a refusal to help the shah could anger such U.S. allies as the oil-producing Arab states of the Middle East and could jeopardize the U.S. supply of oil.

Retrial Ordered In Suit for Slain Black Panthers

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP) — A federal appeals court yesterday ordered a new trial in the $47.7-million civil-rights suit stemming from a 1969 police raid in which Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were killed. The original 18-month trial in U.S. District Court, which ended in June, 1977, was the longest in the history of the federal court system.

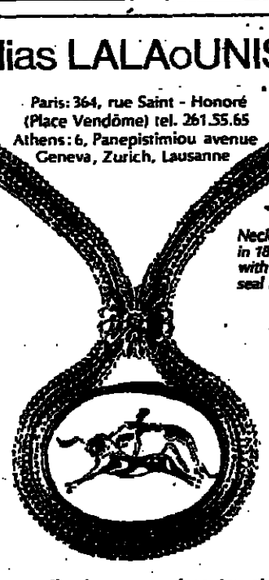
The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here reversed the District Court action, which dismissed charges against a former Illinois State's attorney and 20 of 27 other law enforcement officials. The suit was brought by the families of the two Panther leaders, as well as those of seven survivors of the raid.

Mr. Hampton and Mr. Clark were killed in a predawn raid Dec. 4, 1969, on a West Side apartment. Four other persons were injured. Authorities testified that the police fired 82 to 99 rounds into the flat. Ballistics experts linked one shot to a Panther weapon.

When the District Court jury had been unable to reach a verdict, Judge Joseph Sam Perry issued directed verdicts in favor of seven policemen who fired weapons during the raid. Panther lawyers complained that Judge Perry had shown bias and hostility, one lawyer remarking that it had been like "playing in the World Series against the Yankees with their manager as umpire."

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METAXA the Greek classic

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Wednesday, April 25, 1979

U.S. Technological Lag

For years, U.S. industry has dominated the world market for everything from passenger jets and computers to oil-drilling equipment. But government officials and industrial executives have been growing worried about technological development. Now, President Carter has ordered a comprehensive study of how official policies affect industrial innovation, and is pleading with Congress not to cut his budgetary request for basic science research funds.

The world challenge to U.S. technology results partly from other nations' recovery from World War II. They are marketing their own new technology in the United States and elsewhere with skill. The British-French supersonic Concorde was a major technological feat, though an economic disaster. But the same high skill in aircraft-manufacturing has produced the European-made Airbus, a wide-body plane that has already been purchased by several leading airlines and in which several other companies are seriously interested. In the past, these airlines bought U.S. planes almost exclusively.

U.S. scientists invented the transistor, but the Japanese have collected many of the dividends. It was a Japanese firm that perfected a "one-gun" technology for color television and marketed it worldwide against the conventional "three-gun" technology of U.S.-made sets. British scientists invented both the hip replacement device that has helped so many victims of arthritis and the CAT scanner which has revolutionized medical diagnosis. The French pioneered the discovery of the phenothiazine drugs that have radically altered treatment of psychotic patients.

Data on new patents further evidence the greater progress of other nations. Between 1971 and 1976, for example, U.S. patents issued to U.S. corporations dropped by about 20 percent, while patents issued to foreign corporations increased almost 25 percent.

Why is this happening? Sam Tinsley, the director of corporate technology at Union Carbide, puts the blame on Washington. He says some officials keep asking, "Where are the golden eggs?" while other officials "beat hell out of the goose that lays them" with what he regards as obstructive regulations. Other business critics charge that government spends far too little on research and development and that tax policies discourage risky private ventures.

The other side of the coin, however, is that government regulations have spurred innovations for the more economical use of energy, for the recycling of scarce materials, and for finding substitutes for carcinogenic materials. Should Washington spend more on research and development, some of its business critics are certain to complain about high taxes. But that would be shortsighted. Business leaders ought to consider the view expressed by Derek Bok, the president of Harvard, on behalf of a group of university presidents and scientists. Bok calls money for basic research "an essential investment if we are to retain our leadership in world markets."

We agree. The technology gap deserves the attention the president is giving it — and support by Congress for his budget requests. He asks $4.3 billion for the next fiscal year to fund basic research. Opportunities to eliminate regulations that impede innovation should also be sought. W. Michael Blumenthal, the secretary of the Treasury, has well described the choice the country faces: "Our technological superiority is not mandated by heaven. Unless we pay close attention to it and invest in it, it will disappear."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Big Fight Begins

Congressional ideas about the U.S. budget have changed drastically over the past year, and you can see the results in this week's debate in the Senate. The first draft of the budget resolution has come to the floor, with its stringent limits to next year's federal spending and deficit. A majority of the senators now seem to accept the principle of a balanced budget as political imperative — for the first time since the Eisenhower years — and the only question is how fast to get there.

Sen. Edmund Muskie's Budget Committee is recommending a resolution that would commit Congress to a balance in fiscal 1981 — the fiscal year that begins five weeks before the next election. This drive toward balance is particularly remarkable since the Budget Committee warns that a mild recession is likely later this year. It's the first time in a least a generation that leading senators of both parties have been talking about cutting a president's budget in the face of rising unemployment.

It's not the Senate alone. A similar, if slightly less draconian, resolution comes to the floor of the House next week. The rest of the year is going to be filled with bitter quarreling over who's to bear the brunt of the cuts — whether the poor, or the states or the Pentagon. But the main mechanism moving the budget toward balance is not the cuts in spending. It is the automatic and continuous tax increase that inflation imposes by moving taxpayers into higher brackets.

With cruel and explicit logic, the Senate Budget Committee warns that, if the budget is to reach balance before next Election Day, Congress will have to forego the expected pre-election tax-reduction bill. Conversely, if Congress wants to enact tax relief next year, the balanced budget will have to wait until 1982. There's a certain mean irony to this point, since the balance-the-budget movement is drawing a lot of its support from people who think that it necesarily will bring lighter taxes.

Since World War II, most people just assumed that the ultimate purpose of economic policy was to generate jobs and keep unemployment low. It was a social and moral judgment that had a wide consensus behind it. But recently, after six years of inflation unprecedented in the experience of the United States, that view has been changing. If Congress enacts a final budget resolution next September that is anything like the present drafts, it will have moved to a very different position. It will be saying that it finds an inflation rate of 10-plus percent more dangerous to U.S. society than an unemployment rate around 6 percent and fairly stable. It will also be acknowledging that temporary stagnation in the economy is preferable to a permanent balance-the-budget amendment in the Constitution.

Congress would be right on both points. But as the economy slows and federal funds become less lavish, the burdens will not fall equally on all citizens. Speaking of morality, it is important to remember that those who benefit most from lower inflation will not necessarily be those who are out of work. The two budget committees have tried to provide more help for the people most at hazard, and that concern needs to be preserved in the hard bargaining ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Home for the Shah

The dethroned shah of Iran needs a place to live. The United States, along with most other Western countries, is trying to help him — provided he goes elsewhere.

But the United States is not most other Western countries. It has been a haven for the homeless, especially those who are not likely to become public charges. It should be a haven particularly for diplomatic allies of long standing. And better than most countries, it should be able to manage the awkwardness of sheltering the shah while seeking good relations with his successors. All this argues for trying to accommodate the fallen emperor and his family provided the national interest permits.

Sentiment alone cannot decide these matters any more than sentiment decided the shah's price for oil. Nor are we much impressed by Henry Kissinger's charge that President Carter has dishonored the reputation of the United States for hospitality; the former secretary of state once refused even to lunch with the exiled Alexander Solzhenitsyn lest he offend the Soviet leaders.

A fear of offending the new rulers of Iran is said to be one of Carter's reasons for urging the shah to stay away. That strikes us as too timid. The fear that Iranians might seize Americans and demand the return of the shah in exchange is probably more substantial, but a determined administration should be able to establish some ground rules with Tehran for receiving the shah. What it would need in exchange, however, is a clear statement of abdication and a pledge that the shah would not use U.S. soil for any effort to restore himself or to challenge his successors.

Other problems have been cited to the shah, but they are for him to weigh. His safety would require a circumscribed life. And he may face legal action in connection with his family foundation's assets in the United States. If he chooses to run those risks, the administration should accept rather than evade the challenge of making his retirement here possible. Americans should welcome the unwanted, proudly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

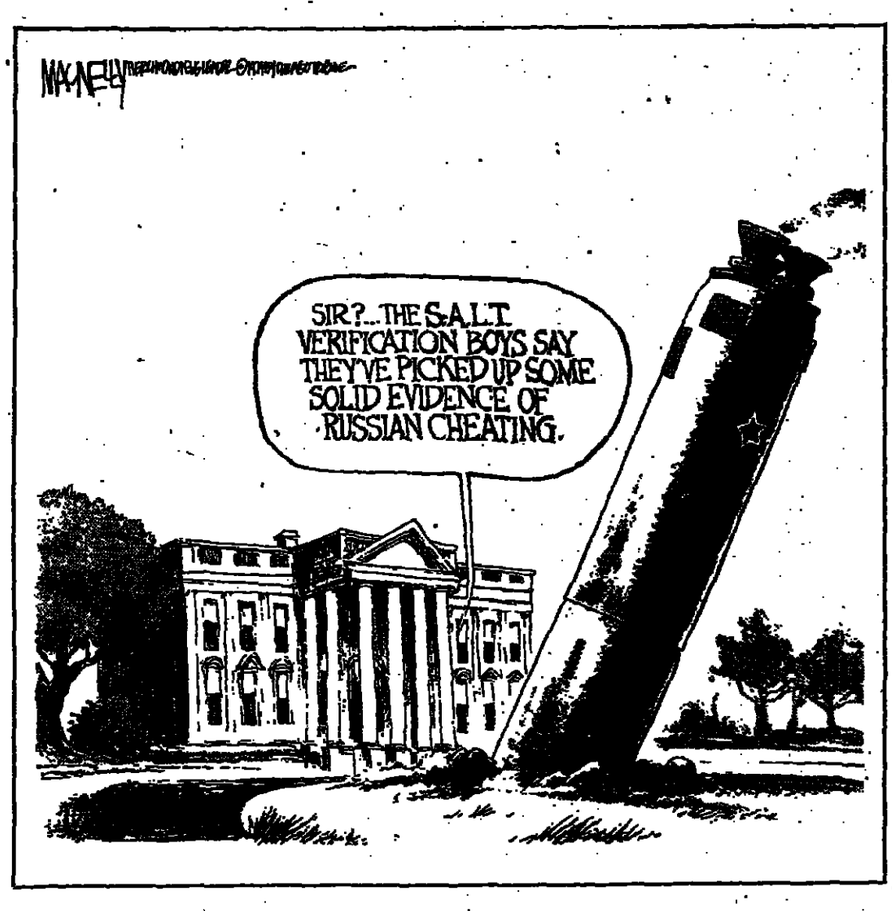
April 25, 1904

NEW YORK — The arrival here of Hugo Kupffer, editor of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, to study U.S. social institutions, has aroused much excitement. Mr. Kupffer complimented the city's newspapers, was impressed with the care the city bestows on wayward youngsters, and thought the streets could use a cleaning. Visiting Bellevue Hospital, he noted that "it was crowded beyond capacity, as are all large institutions." Mr. Kupffer was impressed by the procedure of brightening the wards with plants and flowers, to him a new procedure.

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1929

LONDON — While the British press continues to accord unrestricted approval to the U.S. naval disarmament policy as set forth in Geneva by Ambassador Gibson recently, it has been learned that the government considers the matter of such importance that tomorrow's Cabinet meeting will be devoted to a full consideration of the U.S. proposals. The Admiralty, however, is not expected to be enthusiastic. Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister, said: "If Labor were in office, we should at once range ourselves alongside of the United States."



The Sick Men of Asia

By Joseph Kraft

BAGHDAD — Without prior knowledge no one would ever guess that modern-day Iraq occupies the scene where once people "took their ease in Babylon." For this country — the North Korea of the Middle East — is run by a tough, sometimes brutal, clique of closely-knit revolutionaries.

But even in this bastion of iron, there are signs of the contagious disease that is sweeping across the tier of states bordering the Soviet Union from Turkey through Iran to Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is the disease — compounded of religious fervor, ethnic division and great-power rivalry — which produces local weakness and even chaos.

The inner circle of power here in Iraq is as tightly-knit as a family. President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr is a former schoolteacher from Takrit, a town about 100 miles north of Baghdad on the east bank of the Tigris River. The No. 2 man in the regime, Vice President Saddam Hussein of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, is also from Takrit.

The No. 3 man, Minister of Interior Izzat Ibrahim, comes from the town of Douar, just across the river from Takrit. The minister of defense, Adana Khary-Allah, is the son-in-law of President Hassan al-Bakr and the brother-in-law of Vice President Hussein.

That tight little group controls the government through the Ba'ath Socialist Party, a once-clandestine organization still filled with the fervor of socialism and Arab unity. The party controls the country through an apparatus of state power over political, economic and cultural life which seems almost Communist in its totality.

Despite this solid base, however, the regime here shows manifest signs of unease. Two army divisions are stationed up north in the mountainous district around Sulaimaniya near the Iranian border.

In Baghdad, there has recently been a move against gambling. The horse races in the suburb of Mansour have been stopped. So has the local lottery.

Further south, in the shrine cities of Karbala and Najaf there have been religious demonstrations. Visitors report the showing of pictures of the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini.

Controls Tightened

All over the country, there has been a tightening of controls on the Communist Party. Even though party men are in the Cabinet, and though the party is theoretically joined in a Progressive Front with the Ba'ath, leading Communists have been hounded and harassed. Most members Central Committee have left the country. The Communist daily has been banned for a month. A dozen officers suspected of Communist connections have been arrested and are under interrogation.

Behind all of these actions there is the fear that Iraq might catch the disease that is infecting countries to the north. The tightened military presence around Sulaimaniya is a precaution against a revival of Kurdish nationalism. The Iraqis have to be on guard, because the Kurds across the border in Iran have taken advantage of the weakness in Tehran to assert once again their bid for an independent state.

The restrictions on gambling in Baghdad and the tolerance of pictures in the religious shrines are both gestures toward the new ruler of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini. Khomeini, of course, is a Shiite Moslem, and he has a following among the Shiites of Iraq who make up about 50 percent of the population. They are particularly strong in Karbala and Najaf, the most holy of Shiite shrines.

The regime, which is largely Sunni Moslem by heritage and secular by conviction, is plainly concerned lest there develop here a wave of Shiite fundamentalism, akin to that which swept the shah from power.

The hard policy against the Communists sums up all these worries and one more. The Iraqi Communists tend to draw their support from among Shiites and Kurds. So the crackdown is a warning against using the present discontents to gain more power internally.

It also delivers an external message. The Iraqis believe that the Russians, if not responsible for, are at least prepared to make the most of the recent troubles in Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Afghanistan. By cracking down on the local Communists, the regime here in Baghdad is warning Moscow not to meddle in the internal affairs of this country.

The significance of all this, of course, is chiefly that it is happening here in Iraq. The downiest of U.S. doves, the warmest sympathizers with the cause of the Palestinians and the ayatollah, those most prone to criticize U.S. meddling and the national security state, cannot for one minute imagine that this revolutionary country has been bitten by the bug of Western imperialism.

Concern about what is happening in this part of the world is not, in other words, the ravings of national security freaks. The concern in Iraq proves that there may indeed be making up among the sick men of Asia a fundamental shift in the world balance of power.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

A Triple Lesson From Mrs. Thatcher

By David S. Broder

LONDON — No one had told me that Margaret Thatcher is really Jack Kemp dressed up to look like Mrs. Miniver. Nor had I been warned before coming here to watch the windup of the British election campaign that the Tory leader has an on-camera smile which could chill a daffodil, a tight drawing back of the lips that makes Jimmy Carter's tooth-showing exercise a model of spontaneous friendliness, by comparison.

Finally, no one had suggested that the lady the polls say is only eight days away from becoming Britain's and Europe's first female prime minister is quite the tough and skillful politician she obviously is.

So there was a triple lesson for this visitor in the 40-minute "Ask Mrs. Thatcher" BBC-TV program the other night that served as my introduction to the campaign.

No Slouch

What I had heard was that if the Tories won the election on May 3, it would be despite Mrs. Thatcher and not because of her. Indeed, the polls do show that Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan is more popular than the opposition leader, despite the disenchantment with the policies of his government. Given her public stiffness as symbolized by that tight-lipped smile, it is easy to see why.

But the woman who showed up for that long, unrehearsed television quiz show the other night was no slouch. Quite the contrary. She handled a series of pointed and probing questions from some obviously well-coached voters with a skill few U.S. politicians could match. Watching her, you could see why she was one of the youngest Tories elected to Parliament in the 1959 election and the first of her freshman class to achieve cabinet status.

Looking every inch the well-turned-out British matron, Mrs. Thatcher argued tenaciously — and even bluntly — for the restoration of individual incentives in this welfare-state society. "We can have German standards of living," she told one questioner, "when we have German standards of work. They have become a success because they have lower taxes and more incentives."

Listening to her is like hearing a Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., who had gone to Oxford instead of quarterbacking the professional football team, the Buffalo Bills. They are equally convinced that the good society — to say nothing of the good life — will surely result from the proper cultivation of the profit motive.

Whereas Rep. Kemp is still struggling with other young Republicans to convince his party elders that tax-cuts are more politically potent than balanced budgets, Mrs. Thatcher has swung the Tories to her own admittedly doctrinaire economic theories and seems on the verge of persuading the country that it must reward the economically strong instead of forever nursing the needy.

"What I want to see," she told a viewer asking about her policies for ailing industries, "is Britain building more successful firms. The help for ailing firms only comes from successful firms, and if you're going to drain away all the resources from the successful firms to help the ailing firms, what you're going to get is far too few people creating wealth and far too many consuming it. Temporary help is fine, but you can't keep yesterday's jobs going forever."

Her economic policy — like that advocated by Rep. Kemp and some of the other "new breed" Republicans — is based on a sharp cut in income taxes, to be partially offset, she says, by an increase in consumer taxes.

She takes this line with the same square-jaw, no-nonsense manner with which she advocates a curb on unions and a cutback in the immigration of nonwhites — two other controversial stands on which she is basing her bid for power.

Gender vs. Policy

There are some here who want to make her gender, rather than her policy, the issue. But Mrs. Thatcher is having none of that. On the television program, a voter named Ann Hartley-Jone said that, "My husband, although a committed Conservative, is also a male chauvinist. He feels woman's place is in the kitchen, not the House of Commons, and I'm afraid he'll abstain, rather than vote for a woman."

Mrs. Thatcher, cool as ever, asked Mrs. Harley-Jones to remind her husband that "One of our great success periods in this country was under Queen Elizabeth I. Why, great heavens," she exclaimed, "if your husband had thought the same thing then, we might never have beaten the Spanish Armada."

And she smiled a real smile that time.

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Letters

U.S. Taxes Abroad

Re Donald C. Lubick's article "The U.S. Position on Taxing Abroad" (IHT, April 19):

Mr. Lubick makes the statement that very few overseas Americans objected to the obligation of paying U.S. income taxes. I think Mr. Lubick misses the central point in this issue, namely that overseas Americans do indeed object to paying U.S. income taxes because it is unfair and in my opinion against the spirit of the founding fathers. I believe there is some historical evidence that earlier generations objected to paying taxes without representation. Even though Americans now can vote in U.S. elections, they are still not represented as a group in either House or the Senate, nor does it seem likely to happen for some time to come. Second, there is the notion that taxes are needed to pay for government services in the area where the people live. That there was a disproportionate time spent on the tax bill in both the executive and legislative branches is not at all surprising, because many people must have realized they were touching on a difficult issue and deep in their heart must have suspected unfairness.

What I am afraid lies behind the whole matter is jealousy. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., illustrated that sentiment by his remarks that Americans abroad were spending their money on fur coats and at the casinos. Somehow, the overseas American is often perceived at home as a playboy, a person who does not pay taxes and rolls in money. Perhaps we have helped to create this image when, in our enthusiasm, we show visitors from home only the cheery aspects of our life over here, because who is interested in frustrations, after all? No, Mr. Lubick, I am afraid you have not convinced me.

ALBERT C. van DAALEN.
Geneva.

Donald Lubick's article is interesting as it gives the other side on U.S. taxing abroad. I was, however, surprised by the statement that "Very few Americans, nearly none, objected to the obligation to pay U.S. income tax." I cannot recall a single American who did not object or a single American or non-American who did not wonder why the United States should be (so far as most of us are aware) the only country to tax its citizens living abroad, thereby subjecting them to double taxation.

I was many years in the Foreign Service and paid full U.S. taxes on my income, including official salary. In those days, representatives of U.S. companies were exempt from U.S. taxation on the major share (if not all) of their salaries. However, I was exempt from taxation by the country where I was the U.S. consular or diplomatic representative, whereas the business representatives were not (in many countries) so exempt.

There are conventions in existence between the United States and certain foreign countries which are designed "for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income." However, the 1951 Convention between the United States and Switzerland does not, in fact, accomplish such avoidance, as the U.S. Department of the Treasury has admitted in correspondence which I have had with it. The Swiss feel (to my mind, quite rightly) that persons living in a country should pay taxes to compensate for the services which they enjoy by such residence. The United States (to my mind, quite incorrectly) imposes its taxes on its citizens even when not residing within the United States.

GARRET G. ACKERSON Jr.
Geneva.

Donald C. Lubick's apology for U.S. policy on taxing its citizens abroad is but another callous bureaucratic attempt to gloss over the obvious inequities of the newly-adopted policy with a smoke screen of rhetoric.

Not only are the new special deductions and discriminating exclusions for only certain hardship areas unfair, but they continue to favor those with executive salaries. There are few meaningful deductions for those who can scarcely afford expensive and luxurious housing and costly "American-type schools."

However, continuing Mr. Lubick's logic that Americans residing overseas benefit "at least as much as those at home" from the, unfortunately, large U.S. defense expenditures, wouldn't it be just as reasonable to levy a tax on everyone in the world?

ROGER V. STEVENSON.
Poitiers, France.

A Denial

On Nov. 17, 1978, you published an article under the heading "Newsweek's Borchgrave, Other Western Reporters Accused." "Shah's Ex-Aide Alleges Correspondents Were Bribed."

The article clearly alleged that I had received gifts and payments of expenses from official sources in Iran in return for laudatory articles about the shah's regime.

Upon reading the article, I immediately issued a denial and instructed my solicitors in London to institute proceedings for libel. I was advised that it was inappropriate to enter into correspondence with the International Herald Tribune at that stage.

There is absolutely no truth whatsoever in the suggestion that I received such gifts or payment of expenses. Not only did I not receive any such benefits but at no stage was I ever subjected directly or indirectly to pressure as to what I wrote. My articles and broadcasts on Iran reflected my personal views.

It is difficult to imagine a more serious attack on the integrity of a professional journalist and I am shocked that a newspaper of the reputation of the International Herald Tribune should publish such an irresponsible article.

[LORD] CHALFONT.
London.

Editor's Note:

The allegations referred to by Lord Chalfont were made by a former officer of the shah's court. The International Herald Tribune believed that the allegations were newsworthy. Publication of the article in the International Herald Tribune did not imply that any of the allegations was valid, and all of the journalists mentioned in the original article have denied the allegations.

Hangs a Tale

A close reading of the International Herald Tribune through April 1-7 has finally taught me the past participle of a most difficult English verb, *to hang:* pictures are hung, people are hanged . . . now, sadly, more frequently than ever.

DAHLIA PFEFFER.
Oslo.

Peace or War?

The governents of all countries, whether they are free or whether they are enslaved, should be reminded that Lord Grey of Fallodon, who, as Sir Edward Grey (the British foreign secretary at the outbreak of the World War I) said in 1922 that World War I was "unavoidable" by reason of the intense rivalry among the great powers, who had all striven to outdo each other in the strength of their armed forces and in the efficiency of their armaments.

World War III will also be "unavoidable" unless all armaments are destroyed. Few would deny that destruction of armaments is preferable to destruction of the human race.

Only if an international agreement for the destruction of all armaments could not be concluded and enforced should the advice of Patrick Blouet (Letters, April 2) be followed and the defense forces of the free world be increased and raised to standards of training and equipment far superior to those of the Soviet Union.

Only if the armed might of the West was unassailably superior to that of the Soviet Union would the Kremlin even consider mitigating its implacable hostility to the free world, let alone abandoning its aggressive and predatory designs.

PAUL de HEVESY.
Kitzbuhel, Austria.

Going, Going . . .

Scott Ostler's article on baseball broadcast re-creations (IHT, April 6) was welcome reading, and it brought to mind those broadcasts we used to have in Boston, where the fact of a road-game being relayed via telegraph was not only made known to the listener, but augmented by the sound, in the background, of the telegraph operating.

In fact, Bob [Elliot] and Ray [Goulding], in their pre-game color, got lots of laugh mileage out of this circumstance: One of their best gags, while giving a "play-by-play" by ticker, was, after a long sequence of accelerated furious clicking, to gravely announce the result, thus: "Foul . . . over the roof!"

LEO SIMON.
Carmarthen, Wales.

Energy Problem

When President Carter accuses the oil companies of ripping-off the U.S. public, he is talking about an industry that supplies goods and services at a price the public will pay and at a profit. Oil companies employ people, pay them well for their work and pay their taxes under the law. There doesn't seem to be anything shady about this within the free enterprise system that the United States presumably prefers.

What is questionable is the value of the U.S. Energy Department which reportedly costs $20 billion a year and doesn't supply a product or service. Is this not the area that the president ought to be concentrating his attention?

I find the lack of a positive approach to the energy problem similar to our previous efforts to put men on the moon of more concern than the prospect of U.S. private enterprise earning a profit for doing its job.

ROY KIRKDORFFER.
Mouans-Sartoux, France.

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Integration Slow, Controversial

Black Unit Reflects Shifts in S. Africa Army

By Caryle Murphy

LENZ MILITARY BASE, South Africa (WP) — Josiah Moeng admits that he gets a lot of criticism from his friends about his job.

"Maybe they're jealous," said the 30-year-old, eighth-grade graduate. Besides an annual salary of at least $2,070, Mr. Moeng receives on-the-job training, promotion opportunities, free uniforms, medical care, a 30-day annual vacation and a pension when he retires at 60.

This is the kind of job that most of South Africa's 18 million blacks can only dream about in a labor force in which urban unemployment is estimated at between 16 percent and 22 percent.

On further questioning, Mr. Moeng, a career soldier in the South African Army, says that his friends' criticism is also political. "They say we are fools, they think we have joined a white army," Mr. Moeng said. "But that's not true, the army was declared white at one time, but now it's multiracial."

Black Units

The South African Army is a long way from being multiracial, but an important and controversial change is taking place. If the defense chiefs have their way, Mr. Moeng will be among thousands of black soldiers serving in black units of South Africa's Army in the next several years.

At the moment, his 21st Battalion of 515 volunteers is the only one in a career force of about 10,000 men. At least four other battalion-strength units are planned for the initial stages of the establishment of black units, according to military sources. They decline to disclose the specific targets for black participation in the defense force, which now stands at 1.3 percent.

There are also six battalions of black volunteers serving in South-West Africa (Namibia) in what is scheduled to become a separate army at the end of this year.

According to the military sources, about 20 percent of South Africa's manpower in the Namibian "operational area" is black or "colored," (of mixed racial origin). Black soldiers get the same rations, accommodation and "danger pay" as the whites, although their basic salary is 60 percent of what their white counterparts earn. Military officials say that the government is committed to closing gradually that wage gap.

Coloreds, Indians

Even greater participation in the armed forces is planned for coloreds and Indians. Compulsory two-year military service, like that for whites, is expected in five years' time, military spokesmen said.

The integration of these groups into the defense force, however, does not present the same problems as that of the blacks, since the government hopes eventually to share some national political power with the coloreds and Indians. It does not envisage such a development for blacks.

The elevation of blacks to full combatant status has been gradually gaining acceptance since the early 1970s under the initiative of Prime Minister Pieter Botha, who is also in his 13th year as minister of defense. Before that, black volunteers held only noncombat jobs.

In recent months, however, there have been signs that the change in policy has become a priority in South Africa's increasing military preparedness, which was described by a local magazine as "digging in for the 'White Man's Last Stand.'"

Record Budget

A record military budget this year of $2.1 billion, 25 percent more than last year, and the highest white draft (15,000 last January) since World War II also reflect the military's intensified contingency planning. The planning is taking place as changes in South-West Africa and Rhodesia, where blacks make up a majority of the army, threaten to deprive South Africa of its last "buffers" from black-ruled Africa.

A rapidly escalating guerrilla war on the northeastern borders when the Rhodesian conflict is over is one of the military's main concerns.

In addition, the military also appears to be preparing for a continued major role in South-West Africa, given the conviction by military and political leaders here that the United Nations peace initiative, even if it is carried out, will not end the Soviet-backed guerrilla war there. The six black battalions in South-West Africa, which are now part of the South African Defense Force, are intended as a basis for a Namibian army once that territory achieves independence.

The scarcity of job opportunities, especially in rural areas, had led increasing numbers of blacks to join the army. The unemployment problem, and laws that make it a crime to discourage participation in the defense force, make it difficult for black leaders who oppose the government's racially discriminatory policy of apartheid to speak out against a trend that they deplore.

Zulu Stand

They do anyway. An alliance of political parties, led by Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, declared last July: "While blacks do not enjoy citizenship or share political power, it (the alliance) will not urge the black community to participate in the military defense of the apartheid regime."

Their stand is an example of what a military officer called a "reasonably delicate problem" in the recruitment of blacks for the defense forces: Under present government policy, black South Africans eventually will lose their citizenship in South Africa to become citizens of one of 10 black homelands destined to become "independent" black states.

Technically, therefore, South Africa's blacks will become "foreigners" in what remains of white-controlled South Africa. Rear Adm. Ronnie Edwards, who is in charge of personnel for the defense force, said, "Every black is potentially a citizen of another country. Then all blacks will belong to an individual state, which means the 21st Battalion will be a foreign legion."

Chief Buthelezi said recently, "They expect us to be 'patriotic' foreigners. We are called upon to offer our lives in defense of the borders of a country in which we will now be foreigners. . . . I have never seen such insensitivity in my whole life."

A random-sounding of the members of the 21st Battalion revealed a discrepancy between their expectations and those expressed by Adm. Edwards. "We consider ourselves to be South African citizens," said Riebert Khoza, 25. "And we expect in five years time to still be," he added as his colleagues, training to become black instructors for the new black recruits, nodded in agreement.



Associated Press

WAR TROPHY — A British Army bomb disposal expert smiles as he displays his latest discovery in Epping Forest near London. It is a fuse he has just extracted from a 1,000-pound bomb ditched by a German Junkers 88 bomber before it crashed in World War II. The bomb was found by amateur historians who were searching for the plane.

But Subsidy Remains Intact

Saudi Arabia Breaks With Egypt

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP) — Saudi Arabia carried out its threat yesterday to break diplomatic relations with Egypt to protest President Anwar Sadat's peace treaty with Israel. The Saudis, however, made no immediate move to cut off the estimated $1.5 billion annual subsidy that has helped keep Mr. Sadat in power.

The Saudi action left Mr. Sadat politically isolated in the Arab world. It occurred shortly after Kuwait broke its economic and diplomatic links with Egypt to comply with resolutions condemning Egypt that were adopted at a meeting of foreign and economic ministers in Baghdad last month.

The latest action, announced by the Saudi news agency after a Cabinet meeting in Riyadh, represented a disappointment for the Carter administration, which had appealed to the Saudis not to oppose the treaty.

Since the Baghdad meeting, administration officials in private and public statements had held out hope that the Saudis would adopt a liberal interpretation of the Baghdad resolutions and continue ties to Mr. Sadat.

'Zionist Enemy'

Information Minister Mohammed Abduh Yamani said in Riyadh that the decision had been taken in retaliation for Egypt's plan to "exchange diplomatic representation with the Zionist enemy, without taking into consideration the minimum demands" of Arab countries.

The Cabinet statement did not refer to the Baghdad resolutions and said nothing about Saudi financial commitments to Egypt, a Saudi source in Washington noted, saying that these omissions indicated that the Saudis were not slamming the door on Mr. Sadat.

Egypt responded by announcing that it had decided to cut diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The two countries provided much of the oil money that enabled Mr. Sadat to turn away from the Soviet Union in 1972, launch the October War in 1973 and then move toward peace negotiations with Israel.

The Egyptian announcement specified that it expects Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to maintain interest sections in third-country embassies in Cairo but it was not immediately clear they would do so.

Some Support

Mr. Sadat severed relations with Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Southern Yemen and Libya in December, 1977, following Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Jordan withdrew its ambassador from Cairo last month.

The only Arab countries that have offered full support to the peace treaty have been the Sudan and Oman. Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri responded to attacks on Sudan's continuing friendship with Egypt by breaking diplomatic ties with Iraq, news agencies reported from Khartoum.

A suspension of Saudi aid, said by Egyptian officials to be about $1.5 billion a year in financial and military subsidies, would put new pressure on the United States, its European allies and Japan to increase their aid commitments to make up the shortage.

Mr. Sadat already has said that he hopes for a $15 billion from a "Carter plan" to aid Egypt after the signing of the peace.

Bonn Agents Said to Meet With PLO to Prevent Raid

By John Vinocur

BONN, April 24 (NYT) — Anti-terrorist experts from West Germany have met in Beirut with leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization in an unusual attempt to head off what they feared would be a terrorist attack against officials or property here, a qualified West German said yesterday.

Although the Interior Ministry declined to comment, the informant, who furnished a detailed account of the meeting, said that the encounter took place last month and involved convincing the Palestinians that, contrary to evidence the Palestinians had gathered, no West German agents took part in the assassination in January of Ali Hassan Salamah, the security chief of the el-Fatah guerrilla group, headed by Yasser Arafat. The group is part of the PLO, which is also headed by Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Salamah, 38, better known as Abu Hassan, was killed on Jan. 22 when a bomb in a car near his home in Beirut was detonated by remote control as he and his bodyguards drove by. Four bodyguards and five passers-by also were killed by the blast.

The West Germans were believed to be furious that his assassins left a trail pointing to a West German agent as one of the killers.

Mr. Salamah was widely believed to have been the organizer of the attack at the 1972 Olympics in Munich in which 11 Israelis were killed. According to the source, the West Germans assume that Mr. Salamah was assassinated by the Israeli secret service. Although the informant said setting a trail to West Germany was "professional sport, apparently without any political motive," the traditionally strong contacts between West German and Israeli intelligence were thought to have been impaired.

The initiative of the federal criminal bureau reportedly came with the approval of Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, who has gone to Libya to try to persuade the Libyans to stop harboring West German terrorists. The decision to confer with the Palestinian guerrilla group apparently followed receipt of intelligence that a reprisal for the assassination might be in preparation.

The Palestinians, according to the source, determined that one of the assassins was a Erika Maria Chambers, 31, who has lived at various time since 1975 in Wiesbaden, where the criminal bureau is located, and in Cologne, which houses the federal counterintelligence agency. The West Germans tried to convince the guerrillas that the woman was a foreign agent who tried to develop a West German identity.

There was no indication whether the West German officials had received any promises from the Palestinians. In the past, Palestinians have provided sanctuary, training and operational help to West German terrorists.

The West Germans were also understood to be seeking information about four members of a West German terrorist group called the Red Army Faction. The four were believed to have gone to the Middle East after their arrest and release in Yugoslavia. The West German authorities seemed to think that reports of police contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization would upset terrorists remaining at large.

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Obituaries

Maurice Clavel of France, Writer and Philosopher

PARIS, April 24 (IHT) — Maurice Clavel, 58, a French writer-philosopher, died yesterday after a heart attack at his home in Asquins, central France.

A polemicist, who became known in 1965, during the Ahmed Ben Barka affair, for demanding that the truth be published about the kidnapping of the Moroccan opposition leader, Mr. Clavel ended his ties with the Gaullist movement when the authorities tried to suppress the incident. His ties to De Gaulle and to Gaullist political movements dated to the German occupation, when, as a young philosophy teacher, he entered the Resistance and took part in the liberation of Chartres.

He became a journalist before the war ended, and he remained a philosophy teacher until 1968. His articles appeared in Combat, the defunct newspaper founded by Albert Camus, and in several other magazines and newspapers, including Le Monde and Le Nouvel Observateur.

He was also a prolific playwright, novelist and essayist, whose leftist-Gaullist views became increasing leftist after he broke with De Gaulle, and extreme leftist in 1968, after the May students' and workers' revolt. His Maoist stand, however, remained heavily imbued with Western humanism, and he was one of the first French philosophers to postulate that the "Gulag was not an accident of Marxism, but its inevitable consequence."

At about the time he broke with De Gaulle he was, in his words "struck down by the revelation of God," and he often combined his political and philosophical writings with religious considerations that made him one of the most popular of contemporary Catholic philosophers.

Archbishop Furey

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 24 (UPI) — Roman Catholic Archbishop Francis Furey, 74, died of cancer last night in Community Hospital, where he had been hospitalized a week.

A native of Summit Hill, Pa., Archbishop Furey had held his post with the archdiocese since Aug. 6, 1969. It included south and west Texas, areas with large Mexican-American populations.

Soviet Scientists Assail U.S. Effort To Aid Dissidents

MOSCOW, April 24 (AP) — Soviet scientists yesterday took a firm stand against the efforts by thousands of U.S. scientists to curb East-West contacts and joint research to protest the treatment of Soviet dissidents.

Pravda carried a lengthy article signed by five members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences who have been leading figures in the development of U.S.-Soviet cooperation in science and technology.

The academicians wrote that efforts to curb cooperation would not harm Soviet science, and they expressed hope that "positive tendencies and a reasonable approach will take the upper hand."

Last month in Washington, an ad hoc group announced that more than 2,400 U.S. scientists had signed petitions demanding the release from prison of Anatoli Shcharansky and Yuri Orlov.

U.S. May Restrict Loans to Study Medicine Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI) — The government has said that it wants to crack down on loans to U.S. medical students attending classes abroad.

The Office of Education said that there are increasing numbers of U.S. citizens attending foreign medical schools, and there have been reports of "questionable education practices or lower academic standards at some of them."

About 3,000 of the 5,000 to 8,000 U.S. students studying medicine abroad receive federally insured student loans. They would not be affected by the proposed regulations, the office said Sunday.

A section of the Higher Education Act mandates that foreign schools can participate in the loan program only if the commissioner of education finds them comparable to a U.S. institution.

The government plans to judge the schools by the performance of their students on a standardized test now administered to foreign school graduates; to participate in the loan program, a school must have graduated U.S. students who, during a 2-year period, had a pass-rate of 95 percent the first time they took the standardized test.

Cuba to Invite Hussein To Talks in Havana

AMMAN, April 24 (AP) — Cuban Communications Minister Antonio Andreco arrived here today to invite King Hussein to Havana in September for the sixth summit meeting of nonaligned states.

Mr. Andreco will deliver a personal invitation to the Jordanian monarch from President Fidel Castro. The communications minister is the first Cuban official to visit Jordan.

Japan Mobilizes All Police For Summit Talks Security

TOKYO, April 24 (AP) — Police have begun a nationwide security check of apartments and are buying seven bullet-proof limousines for the economic summit meeting in Tokyo and President Carter's state visit in June.

The nation's 200,000-man police force will be involved in security for the meeting of seven government leaders of France, Britain, Canada, Italy, West Germany, the United States and Japan, and the state visit by President Carter, said Tomoharu Yoda, chief superintendent of the national police security division.

He said that Japan will use 25,000 police per day in Tokyo during the summit meeting June 28 and June 29, including 15,000 riot police. With the national security check that is to begin before Mr. Carter's visit a few days earlier, he said, the country's entire police force will be involved.

For the summit meeting, streets will be blocked near the state guest house, where the meetings will be held; the New Otani Hotel, where staff and reporters will be staying; at embassies if the heads of governments choose to stay in them, and along the travel routes of the leaders. Seven bullet-proof limousines for the leaders are being ordered from the United States at a cost of nearly $1 million, Mr. Yoda said.

He said that police expect "many demonstrations" by leftists and radical students, but that they will not be allowed at the conference site or along the travel routes. However, permits for demonstrations in other areas apparently will be issued.

A nationwide apartment check is being conducted through neighborhood police "boxes." In Japan, each neighborhood has one of these tiny police stations, and their officers will have to vouch for the residents of every apartment in their area. The apartments of those they are not sure of will be searched by police, Mr. Yoda said. Only apartments are being checked, not homes, officials indicated, because apartment dwellers are considered more transient.

Although Mr. Yoda said he considered the possibility of terrorism "remote," Japan has enlisted international police organizations and other countries to cooperate in checking on terrorist groups.

Argentina Said To Arrest 20 Labor Leaders

BUENOS AIRES, April 24 (UPI) — Argentina's military regime summoned labor leaders who had threatened a nationwide strike to a meeting yesterday, then arrested 20 of those who said they would go ahead with the walkout, labor sources said.

The reported roundup coincided with a government statement charging that the strike scheduled for Friday was "irresponsible and clearly violates" laws that prohibit union activity.

The labor sources said that the military regime had asked the members of the "Commission of 25," one of the nation's major labor groupings, to meet with officials at the Labor Ministry to "ratify or rectify" their stands on the strike.

At least 20 of the 25 labor leaders stood by their support for the strike — and were led from the building by plainclothes officials and put into government cars, the sources said. A labor source said he understood that all members of the group that called for the strike would be arrested.

Stolen Rembrandt Bought in U.S. By FBI Is Turned Over to France

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI) — The FBI yesterday gave French diplomats a stolen Rembrandt that supposedly sat wrapped in plastic in a Buffalo, N.Y., basement for three years before undercover agents bought it from an art fence for $20,000.

The painting, "Le Rabbin," a 1655 portrait of a bearded rabbi, was stolen in 1971, with three other paintings, from a museum in Bayonne, France. The Rembrandt was recovered by the FBI two years ago through an undercover fencing operation; it was the last of the four recovered. A Frenchman and a German were convicted for the 1971 museum theft.

FBI agents obtained the painting through an operation in which an agent and an informant ran a fake fencing ring to purchase stolen goods. The ring, run in a Buffalo antique shop by a bureau informant and monitored with a hidden television camera, has led to 31 convictions.

The bureau played the videotaped record of Thomas McShane, an FBI art expert, and the burglar-turned-informant purchasing the painting from John Gandolfo on April 11, 1977. "I've been like a little baby with that painting," Gandolfo says on the recording. "The last three years it's been sitting in a friend of mine's basement in a dry place — completely sealed."

After haggling, Mr. McShane bought the painting for $20,000 in taxpayers' money — in $100 and $50 bills, plus a $2,500 commission to a contact man. The $20,000 was lost because Mr. Gandolfo still is a fugitive.

FBI Director William Webster presented the painting to Ambassador Francois de Laboulaye of France at a brief ceremony.

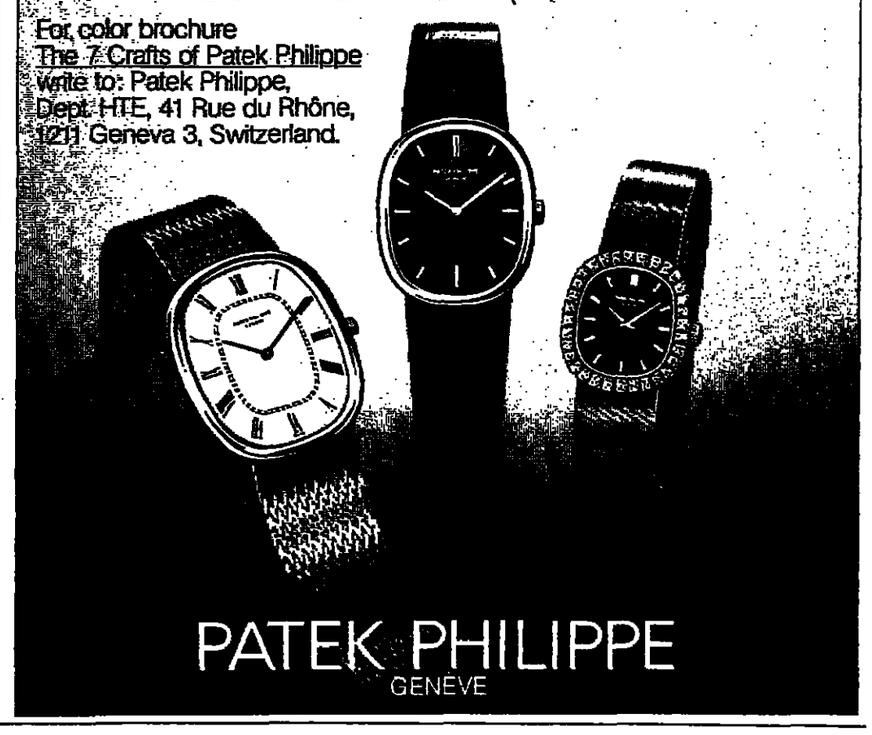
S. Africa to Penalize Oil Data Disclosures

CAPE TOWN, April 24 (Reuters) — The South African government yesterday announced plans to impose jail sentences of up to seven years and fines up to 7,000 rand ($8,250) on anyone who publishes information about the country's oil supplies and reserves.

A bill published here said that the penalties will apply to anyone causing the information to be issued outside South Africa, as well as internally. South Africa has no oil of its own.

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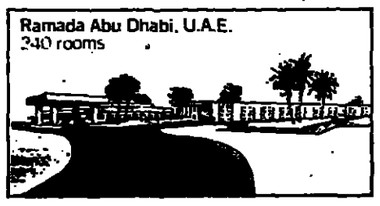
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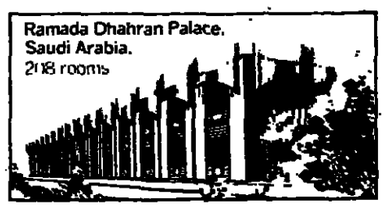
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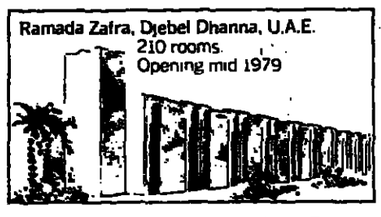
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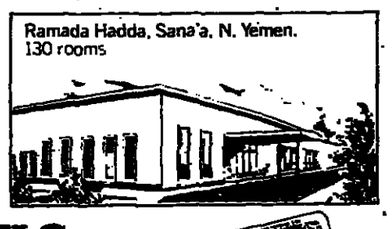
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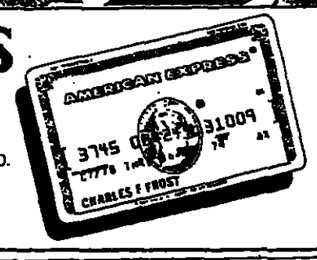


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Philippine Rights Abuses Are Reported to Continue

By James P. Sterba

MANILA (NYT) — The regime of President Ferdinand Marcos continues to be a serious violator of human rights although reported cases of torture, abduction and murder of dissidents by military and constabulary authorities have shown a marked reduction in the last year, according to the Roman Catholic Church and U.S. Embassy officials.

The president, early this month, vowed to continue to use his martial law authority to "neutralize subversive elements" intent on using the nation's current economic woes, including rapidly escalating prices and energy shortages, to foment social and political unrest.

More than a dozen persons were detained in Manila recently after painting slogans and handing out leaflets calling for an end to martial law. Amnti Begornia, a presidential spokesman, called them "professional subversives" and said that some of their slogans, including one portraying the president as a Nazi, amounted to inciting people to overthrow the government and were thus criminal.

Asked if the government continued to maintain lists of government critics banned from overseas travel, Mr. Begornia said "No, no. Most of those people are free to travel abroad if they want to. They say we are stopping them as a way of criticizing us."

Last summer, Cardinal Jaime Sin, the archbishop of Manila, a Marcos critic, was detained briefly at the airport. After a call from the presidential palace, he was allowed to fly to a Vatican meeting.

Meanwhile, the latest U.S. State Department human rights report to Congress, released in February, said that at the end of last year, the government reported having 461 "public order violators" under military detention, compared with 620 in the previous year. Church authorities call them political prisoners.

According to the Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines, which attempts to monitor such detentions, between 500 and 1,000 persons have been held as political prisoners during the last two years.

The State Department report, which for the Philippines was compiled by embassy officials here, said: "There have continued to be credible reports of torture in 1978 as well as of the involvement of military units in abductions and murders of dissidents as an alternative to their arrest and imprisonment. However, there has been a marked reduction in such reports in Manila during this past year."

Reports of abuses by military and police constabulary troops continued to emanate from the countryside, however, especially from areas in which concentrations of troops are conducting operations against Communist and Moslem insurgent forces.



Ferdinand Marcos

Military authorities in the last year have made a point of publicizing in the government-controlled press reports of abuses by military units against civilian populations and also their cleanup efforts. In December, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile relieved a battalion of constabulary combat police in northern Luzon, citing numerous abuses.

Military authorities have reported that since 1974, more than 3,000 officers and men have been disciplined on charges ranging from murder to indiscriminate use of firearms, and that over 2,000 cases are pending.

Church sources, said however, that attempts to follow up on disciplinary proceedings have often been thwarted and that they had received reports that discipline for some troops amounted only to their transfer to other units.

As Refugees Trek South

Vietnam Artillery Shells Cambodians in Thailand

BANGKOK, April 24 (AP) — Vietnamese artillery shelled tens of thousands of Cambodians trekking south in long columns along the frontier inside Thailand today, border officials said.

The Thai officials said that more than 60 rounds fell among the refugees loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot. They said that they believed there were casualties but could not confirm this immediately.

The Cambodians, carrying belongings on their backs or in oxcarts, began moving out of Klong Had village toward the Thai border village of Tap Prik, 10 miles away, when the shelling began.

The area around Klong Had is open country and provides little or no shelter against artillery fire.

Thai authorities said that some of the shells dropped in the middle of the columns, which include large numbers of women and children.

An estimated 50,000 civilians and soldiers, driven from the rice fields of northwestern Cambodia by a Vietnamese offensive to crush the Pol Pot forces before the rainy season, were reported moving into a mountainous area of Cambodia about 30 miles southwest of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

The group fled into Thailand during the weekend to escape the tank-led Vietnamese forces and their Cambodian allies loyal to the new government of President Heng Samrin. But it appeared that the soldiers had forced some of the civilians to cross the border against their will.

Thai villagers said that four or five ethnic Chinese were killed when the soldiers and others who resisted were tied to bamboo poles and forced to march along at gunpoint.

Thai authorities, who asked the Cambodians to return to their country to prevent the war spilling into Thailand, were escorting the group.

The Pol Pot troops said that they wanted to reorganize and strike back at the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces. They said that they planned to move into the Malai hills, a series of peaks about 1,000 feet high near the frontier.

About 2,000 Pol Pot soldiers, some riding on motorcycles and trucks, trailed the main columns.

The Heng Samrin government and the Vietnamese have accused Thailand of siding with the Pol Pot loyalists, but the Thai government said that it is neutral in the struggle. It has provided temporary shelter to the Pol Pot forces in recent weeks and allowed them to move through Thai territory.

Some senior Thai officials said privately that they hope that the Pol Pot forces will continue fighting so that Vietnam, which they regard as a potential threat, will be tied down and weakened.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia Dec. 25 and set up a pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh two weeks later. But soldiers loyal to Pol Pot have been waging guerrilla war ever since.

Waldheim in Malaysia To Begin Asian Tour

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 24 (AP) — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived today at the first stop of an Asian tour that will take him to Vietnam, China, South Korea, North Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. Waldheim will meet with Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn to discuss the Vietnamese refugee issue, the Indochina situation and other matters during his three-day stay, a government statement said.

Greece-Albania Flights Fail to Thaw Frozen Border

IOANNINA, Greece (NYT) — For over a year, Olympic Airways' once-weekly Flight 115 has been taking off from here for Tirana, the capital of Albania. Its mere existence had spawned hopes for its being an important link between the insular, hard-line Stalinist regime of Enver Hoxha and the rest of the world. But those hopes have yet to be realized.

Expectations ran strongest in this city, the capital of the northwestern province of Epiros. In 1914, there were border changes, and 300,000 Greeks in Epiros found that they had become Albanians overnight. And since the Communists seized power in Albania in 1945, sealing its borders, people here have been waiting for the day when easy passage across the frontier would again allow them to see relatives who have been locked inside the Stalinist state.

It was expected that the flight would facilitate some movement, but, in fact, few Greeks have been permitted to go to Albania on personal business. Of the flight's 64 seats, usually fewer than a dozen are occupied, invariably by diplomats and Greek businessmen.

The flight was initiated as a result of gradually improving relationships between Greece and Albania and as a result of Albania's bitter split with its former ally, China. It was hailed as the forerunner of a new era in Albanian diplomacy.

As Difficult as Ever

"We had hoped that permission for us to go, to see our people in Albania, would follow normalization of relations, the way it happened with Bulgaria," said Xenophon Kountouris, president of the Northern Epiros Society. "But it's just about as difficult to go to Albania now as it ever was."

He also said that from information he has received, the life of Greeks in Albania has not improved much, although there reportedly is some Greek being taught in the schools. During the 30-year freeze in relations, members of the Greek minority were often separated, being moved from their native villages in southern Albania to scattered villages in the north in order to undermine Greek claims to northern Epiros.

Mr. Kountouris said that while some of Albania's restrictions had been moderated, control was still strict. When Greek entertainers visit Greek areas in Albania — in cultural exchange programs that are part of the current thaw — tickets to performances are available only to those whose loyalty to the party is unquestioned, he said.

Religious observations of any kind are forbidden, and all churches, mosques and synagogues have been destroyed or, if they have historical value, have been turned into museums, he added. "They have even knocked the crosses off the tombstones," he said.

The refusal of the Albanian government to relax its hold, particularly on the Greek minority, has obliged the Greek government to limit its dealings with Tirana.

"The Albanians want very badly to expand relations with us, far beyond the present scope, especially in the commercial area," said a high official in the Greek Foreign Ministry. "Since their break with China, they've been completely cut off from the rest of the world, and they need some way to breathe."

Impasse

Greece is the direction they want to go, but some of their policies, particularly those involving the Greek minority, make it politically difficult for the government here to go as far as the Albanians want.

Relations between Albania and Greece are therefore at an impasse.

The Greeks are disinclined to improve relations with Albania unless the Albanians open their country more. But the Albanians show no inclination to permit more cross-border movement, apparently because they fear that extensive exposure to Greeks would threaten the hold the Albanian government has on its people.

"More than 3,000 Greeks with relatives in Albania have asked permission to visit them," said Athanasios Gogonis, who publishes a newspaper for northern Epiros, "but the Albanian Embassy in Athens [has] issued only about a dozen such visas this year."

Some Greek diplomats and politicians feel that their government should expand relations with Albania without any conditions, and that a softening of Albania's policies would follow as a matter of course. They also believe that such a step would in time allow Greece to serve as a bridge for contact between Tirana and the West, including the United States.

No Contact

The Albanians have hinted to Greek diplomats that they might be receptive to American overtures, which the Greeks have relayed. But so far, these initial soundings have not produced any contact between Washington and Tirana.

Other Greeks, including a number of diplomats and businessmen who have taken Flight 115, see no indication that the Albanian regime would relax its rule or improve the treatment of the Greek minority as a natural result of increased diplomatic and commercial business dealings.

They point out that the Albanians have had a long history of refusing to bend when it comes to ideological differences with another country — even if it has meant losing China, their only ally.

Conservatives Lead in Local Japanese Voting

TOKYO, April 24 (AP) — Incumbent conservative and centrist candidates continued their strong showing while progressive candidates lost key posts in the second round of local elections in Japan.

The conservative and centrist candidates won 98 mayoral posts, the progressives 19, independents 34 and a minor party 1 in the 153-seat contest Sunday. At Futtsu, in Chiba Prefecture, south of Tokyo, none of the candidates had a majority and a runoff election will be held. Fifty of the 153 elections were uncontested.

A first round of local election contests was held April 8 and candidates backed by a coalition of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and other conservative and centrist groups won 14 of 15 posts for prefectural governor.

The elections brought a record low turnout of 76.09 percent of voters, the Home Affairs Ministry said.

Vietnam Returns China Pilot's Body

BANGKOK, April 24 (AP) — Vietnam today returned the body of a Chinese pilot whose aircraft crashed on April 15 in a northern province, the Vietnamese news agency reported.

Vietnam said that the aircraft went down in Ha Nam Ninh Province, 70 kilometers south of Hanoi, killing the pilot instantly. His body was returned to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi.

Last week, China asked Vietnam for permission to visit the site of the crash to recover the wreckage but the request was denied.

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Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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France	F.F.	530.00	260.00	145.00
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Films in Paris

'The Great Train Robbery' Is Derailed by Message, Slow Pace

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 24 (IHT) — "The Great Train Robbery" was the title of the first American action film. Written, directed and photographed by the motion picture pioneer, Edwin S. Porter in 1903, it was a product of Thomas Edison's New Jersey studio and in the course of a single reel it recounted a railroad holdup in the Wild West and the pursuit and capture of the bandits. It was a sensational success and, introducing a fresh use of the budding medium which had hitherto mimicked standard stage procedure, it has since been the mode in technique for most such movies.

The neo-"Great Train Robbery" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees and the Boul'Mich in English) is related to its forerunner in name only. It is in 12 reels and, unlike the 1903 flicker, it takes an interminable time to tell of two crooks of Victorian England who scheme to lay their hands on a cargo of gold bullion being shipped in a baggage coach from London to Folkestone. The gold is to pay soldiers at the Crimean War front and the malefactors must obtain a set of keys to open the treasure chests. As the keys have been distributed to several guardians, this task occupies three-fourths of the footage and is so laboriously related that one wishes Porter were back to quicken the pace.

If what is known in the movie trade as "art work" were all, this sluggish rogues' comedy of Michael Crichton would receive an A-1 rating. In decor and costuming the England of 1855 has been resurrected with persuasive detail and period flair. The streets of London from stately squares to sleazy East End lanes, the aristocratic clubs, the gambling hells, a brothel (in the parlor of which a string orchestra is rendering "Champagne Charlie," a popular hit of the 1850s), the railroad stations and yards, the quaint train, Hyde Park and its bridle path on a sunny morning with the strollers in holiday finery, an evening fireworks display in a riverside garden, a public hanging — all these provide strong atmospheric aid, but since the scene is Dickensian, one regrets that the story is not by Dickens.

A jocosity as leaden as a suet pudding accompanies the plotting of the heist by a pair of dandified thieves who engage in a repertory of disguises and wigs in their inexhaustible but unconvincing trickeries. Sean Connery and Donald Sutherland are rather supercilious as the quick-change men. Lesley-Anne Down as the mistress of the former steals the film, but her act only consitutes petty larceny. As the bad men escape justice, the scenario preaches a crime-does-pay lesson, but movies with such messages, statistics indicate, are apt to end up in the red.

* * *

"Les Folles aventures de Picasso" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the Quintette in bad taste and sometimes in bad English) is an unpalatable Swedish export that would spoof the career, the art and the personality of the great Spanish painter. Why Picasso should be dispatched to the pillory is impossible to fathom. He did once write a dreadful play, called "Desire Caught by the Tail," but if this gratuitous insult is delivered to reprove him for that misstep the punishment is unduly severe.



Sean Connery and Lesley-Anne Down between crimes.

The producers of the monstrosity write: "The film biographies of Toulouse-Lautrec, Van Gogh, Billy Holiday and Edith Piaf romance and lie 70 percent of the time. We have decided to lie 95 percent."

Two hundred percent would be a closer estimate, for it is not that they have betrayed most of the facts, but that they have hideously distorted them into an idiotic cabaret revue. Their approach hints that they have taken Ken Russell as their model and as in his portraits of Tchaikovsky, Liszt and others they, like he, unable to supply a minimum of amusing burlesque resort to being disgusting. The gags they have manufactured would be eschewed by the lowest of low comics. Trust French taste. A matinee of this screen botch found only three customers in attendance, two of them drunk.

* * *

"Viva El Presidente" (at the Hautefeuille in Spanish), seen at the 1978 Cannes Festival in three-hour form and now reduced to two and a half, is a lackadaisical gesture at political satire, which even cut down to more tolerable size remains heavy going.

The editing has failed to sharpen its points or tighten its sagging structure, while the material (it is adapted from a novel by Alejo Carpentier) has a shopworn air. Latin-American dictators seem to differ very little and have been the subject for sport from the days that William Howard Taft was in the White House and Richard Harding Davis was their popular portraitist. Their autocratic savagery, their penchant for Paris — and moving the treasury there while they still hold the throne, their parvenu comportment and their inevitable debacle are familiar in fiction, song and musical comedy.

Miguel Littin has sought to draw his protagonist in the oils of serious psychological study, but his subject, often in the midst of a third-act melodrama situation, skirts caricature and the whole film lacks harmony and distinct purpose.

* * *

The discussions provoked by the showing of "Holocaust" on French television have led to the re-release of Marcel Ophuls' memorable documentary on the Nazi occupation, "Le Chagrin et la pitie" (at the Paramount Marivaux, the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Publicis Matignon in French). "The Sorrow and the Pity" in its entirety runs for four and a half hours. It is a montage of newsreel footage and interviews with survivors who witnessed the dark years and with officials and statesmen of varying political shades. It is a work of extraordinary interest and value and it is a privilege to have it before us again.

* * *

The Studio Action is presenting a *Serie Noire* festival, a program of American gangster films. Included are "Public Enemy" with James Cagney, "Little Caesar" with Edward G. Robinson, "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" with Paul Muni, "The Killer Is Loose" with Joseph Cotton and "Kiss Me Deadly" with Ralph Meeker.



Entertainment

Shirley MacLaine's One-Night Stand

PARIS, April 24 (IHT) — Shirley MacLaine, one of France's favorite American stars, returned to Paris last night, but only fleetingly — for a single appearance at the Lido that was recorded by CBS for showing next month on U.S. television.

The single performance became a double performance. The feminine bosom has yet to be liberated for exposure on American TV, and as the Lido girls appear bare-breasted a cover-up version had to be shot. What with both a bra and a bra-less edition being enacted, the show lasted far into the night.

Tout Paris in gala finery received guidance from an American director in a checked sweater on when to applaud, when to sit still and when to circulate, as though they had been assigned from a movie-lot cattle yard. Among the obedient dress extras were Princess Caroline of Monaco and her husband, Philippe Junot; Maria Felix, Catherine Deneuve, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Francoise Sagan, Line Renaud, Jean-Paul Belmondo, Alberto Sordi, Horst Buchholz and Marthe Keller. When the TV cameras swept the hall, Shirley MacLaine, spying a celebrity, exclaimed from the stage, "I know why they put you there — so you'll show."

The cherished Shirley entered in characteristic happy-go-lucky manner, wearing her travel suit and carrying her luggage to emphatically express her joy with a rousing, beat-the-band greeting, a number prepared for the moment, "Gee, I'm Glad to Be Here."

Afterward, in dazzling music-hall costumes, she entertained royally, recounting her career, which ranged from chorus line to the White House, in a paean to trouping, "I Love It." She reminded spectators that the minuet, the can-can and the disco are of French origin and gave her impression of the cavorting of the last.

She did a scene from her film, "The Turning Point," in which as a ballerina retired to housewife she urges her daughter to follow her terpsichorean trail; and she entered into jazzy high-stepping — black straw hat and sequined tights — with the Bluebell Girls.

As it was the eve of her birthday, the orchestra struck up the customary chords at the end and shouts of good wishes rang out. Just which anniversary was being saluted was not divulged. Some say 45, some say not. It makes no difference. In appearance and figure she is unchanged, the girl of golden glow with the devil-may-care-charm of exuberant youth.

The inimitable star of mischievous twinkle did not shine alone. There were other guest artists on the Lido boards for the occasion. Charles Aznavour, red-vested and of wistful countenance, master of many nostalgias, sang his ballad, "I Want to Dance in the Old-Fashioned Way," as he glided to its slow tempoed key. Tom Jones, the Welsh sex symbol in tight blue pants, took a more jaunty backward glance in his call for a return to the rhythm of the Jimmy Durante era and in singing the praises of all the girls he'd loved before.



Keystone

Shirley MacLaine and friends at the Lido in Paris.

—THOMAS QUINN CURTISS

Exploration

Traces of Lost Scottish Colony Found in Panama

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK (NYT) — A team of professional and amateur archaeologists, participants in a round-the-world expedition known as Operation Drake, has discovered a sunken trading ship and other remains of the ill-fated 17th-century Scottish colony at Caledonia Bay on the Caribbean coast of Panama.

The ship, the Olive Branch, was found covered in mud at the bottom of Caledonia Bay, where it sank in 1699 on its way to resupply the beleaguered colony.

John Blashford-Snell, a lieutenant colonel in the British Royal Engineers and leader of the expedition, said in an interview here last week that the discovery was "extraordinary in that the ship was not only complete, but complete with all its trading goods."

Excavations on shore unearthed the fortifications of Fort Saint Andrew, which the Scottish colony built in 1698 and abandoned in 1700.

Mark Horton, a Cambridge University archaeologist who directed the excavations, said that he had "no doubt" that this was the site of the colony of New Caledonia.

The archaeologists found the moat and earthern ramparts of the fort, and inside they found numerous pieces of Scottish pottery, clay pipes, weapons, trading beads and two coins, one showing the Scottish motto and dated 1695.

Tribute to Drake

Operation Drake embarked from Plymouth, England, last October as a working tribute to Sir Francis Drake's marauding voyage around the world 400 years ago. The plan is to sail the 150-foot brigantine, The Spirit of the Wind, around the world over a two-year period, conducting some oceanographic experiments and stopping at several islands and countries for more detailed explorations on land.

After Panama, where the expedition has been since December, the next stops are the Galapagos Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Celebes, Singapore, the Chagos Islands and Port Sudan.

In addition to experienced explorers and scientists, the crews are composed of persons between the ages of 17 and 24 from many countries. Twenty-four of the young explorers are rotated into the expedition every three months, their costs of $5,000 each borne by corporate sponsors.

Seven young Americans were joining the expedition in Panama this week.

Many Shipwrecks

Working out of a base camp at Caledonia Bay, about 150 miles south of Panama City, the expedition conducted studies of animal and plant life in a tropical rain forest and provided medical care to the Cuna Indians, but their primary mission was archaeological. Old maps indicated the approximate site of the New Caledonia colony, and contemporary accounts told of many shipwrecks out in the bay.

The colony was a speculative venture organized by William Patterson, who later founded the Bank of England.

Many Scots lost their money and their lives in the vain hope of establishing an overseas empire of their own to share in some of the trade wealth that was going primarily to their neighbors and enemies, the English.

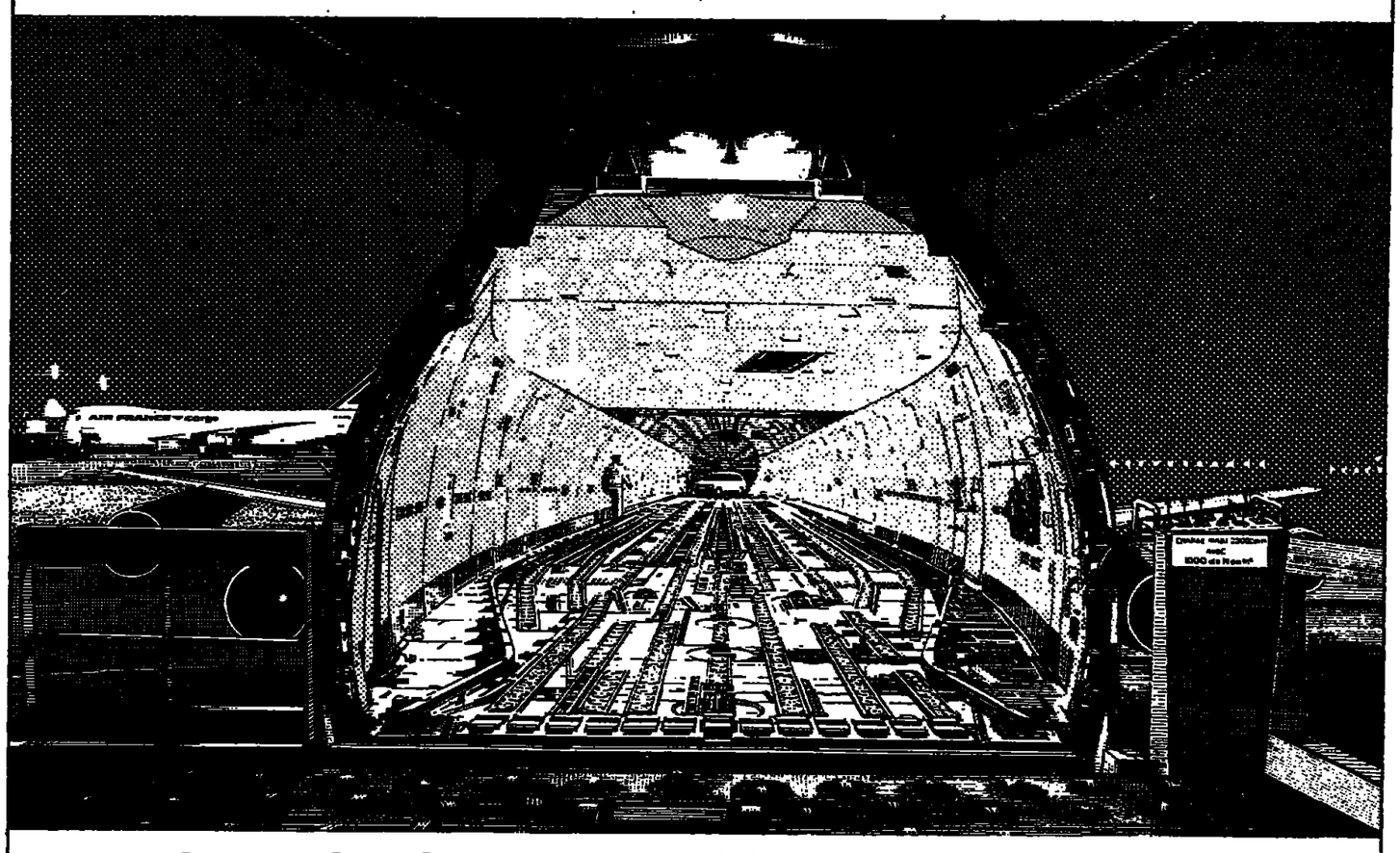
But the colonists were defeated by Spanish soldiers, malaria and yellow fever. Few of the original 1,200 colonists ever saw Scotland again.

In Operation Drake, a magnetometer survey of the bay near old Fort Saint Andrew found a number of shipwreck sites. Royal Air Force divers and some of the young explorers then went down to a wreck, drilled holes in its well-preserved oak hull and extracted samples of its cargo. They found china still in packing barrels, more clay pipes (the colonists seemed to have been big smokers, possibly to chase off flies and mosquitoes) and the bones of salt pork.

Col. Blashford-Snell said that a comparison of the cargo with written accounts enabled the expedition's archaeologists to identify the ship as the Olive Branch.

The ship had come to grief one night when the cooper sneaked into the brandy storeroom for a secret nip. His candle ignited the brandy fumes and set fire to the ship, which probably sank quickly, putting out the fire and preserving most of the cargo.

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(Continued on Page 10)

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DKB'S ECONOMIC JOURNAL

April 1979: Vol. 8 No. 4

Business is recovering in Japan, though there are still uncertainties

The Japanese Government's long-time efforts to spur business from fiscal as well as *monetary aspects seem to have* been bearing fruit since autumn last year to early this year.

Firm domestic demand

From the macroeconomic viewpoint, domestic demand has been getting firm. According to the preliminary report on national income statistics announced recently by the Economic Planning Agency, *the nation's economy* was expanding at a yearly rate of 6.9 per cent, real in the fourth quarter (October-December) of last year. In other words, the gross national product in the fourth quarter rose 1.7 per cent from the preceding quarter in real terms.

Domestic demand rose 3.2 per cent, real from the third *quarter, or 13.5 per cent at an* annual rate. Among demand factors, public fixed capital formation and private plant and equipment investments in *the fourth quarter* increased remarkably, recording a gain of 6.4 and 5.7 per cent, respectively, from the preceding quarter. Also, *private housing investments* and personal consumption expenditures remained firm, recording a 2.1 and 0.9 per cent rise, respectively.

Private inventory investments in the fourth quarter of last year rose 78.7 per cent from the preceding quarter, indicating that inventory adjustments *by private business* have made a round.

The surplus of the nation on current account, which is almost identical with exports minus imports, plunged 60.0 per cent, nominal from the third quarter, or 24.6 per cent, real. This was largely because of the yen's sharp appreciation against the U.S. dollar which pushed exports to fall and imports to rise dramatically. The big fall in the external demand thus braked the expansion of GNP.

Reflecting the slowing export/rising import tendency, the nation's surplus in the balance of payments has been steadily narrowing. The seasonally adjusted current account surplus on an *International Monetary Fund* basis came down to $220 million in February after recording $330 million in January, an average of $730 million in the October-December quarter of last year *and an average of $1,530 million* in the July-September quarter.

From the microeconomic viewpoint, business is recovering steadily. According to corporate business statistics, operating profits of all in*dustries in the fourth quarter of* last year increased 25.7 per cent from the year-earlier level. The rate of increase was the highest since the third quarter of 1976. Their sales also gained 9.0 per cent from a year before.

The effective job offer to applicant ratio, an indicator of employment, improved to 0.65 in January from 0.60 in the *October-December quarter of* last year and 0.57 in the July-September quarter. The improvement in business thus is visible also in the labor market.

Prices

Despite these favorable factors, not a few have misgivings over the future course of business as the uncertain world oil situation triggered by Iranian political unrest has been casting dark shadow on the Japanese economy, which *is particularly vulnerable to the* oil supply. Moreover, foreign pressures on Japan have been mounting with the approach of the Tokyo Summit.

Government officials, businessmen and economists are uneasy about the movement of prices. The rising tempo of wholesale prices has been *gradually accelerating. In February*, the nation's wholesale price index showed a 0.9 per cent gain from January, or a remarkable gain of 11.4 per cent annually. Although the February index showed a 0.9 per cent decline from a year earlier, the year-to-year decrease rate shrank for the fourth consecutive month since November, last year. The movement of wholesale prices in the future is highly unpredictable under changing world oil situations.

On the other hand, the movement of consumer prices has been calm. The consumer price index of the Tokyo's metropolitan area in February slipped 0.6 per cent from January and represented a 2.5 per cent rise over a year before. However, consumer prices seem unlikely to remain quiet as they will be affected by the soaring of wholesale prices and the expected raises of utility charges.

Industrial activity

The mining-manufacturing production index in January rose 0.3 per cent from the preceding month after seasonal adjustment. The rate of increase, however, was far smaller than the 1.4 per cent in December, last year and the 1.3 *per cent in November.*

Although industrial activity will remain firm in the coming months, the rising pace will slow down when compared to the performances in late last year.

The *mining-manufacturing* shipment index in January rose 1.9 per cent from December after seasonal adjustment. Similarly, a sharp 1.6 per cent *gain was recorded in the* mining-manufacturing inventory index.

The operating rate index (1975 average=100) of the *manufacturing industry, after* hitting 112.8 in November and 115.2 in December, climbed to 117.0 in January.

All in all, industrial activity is firm.

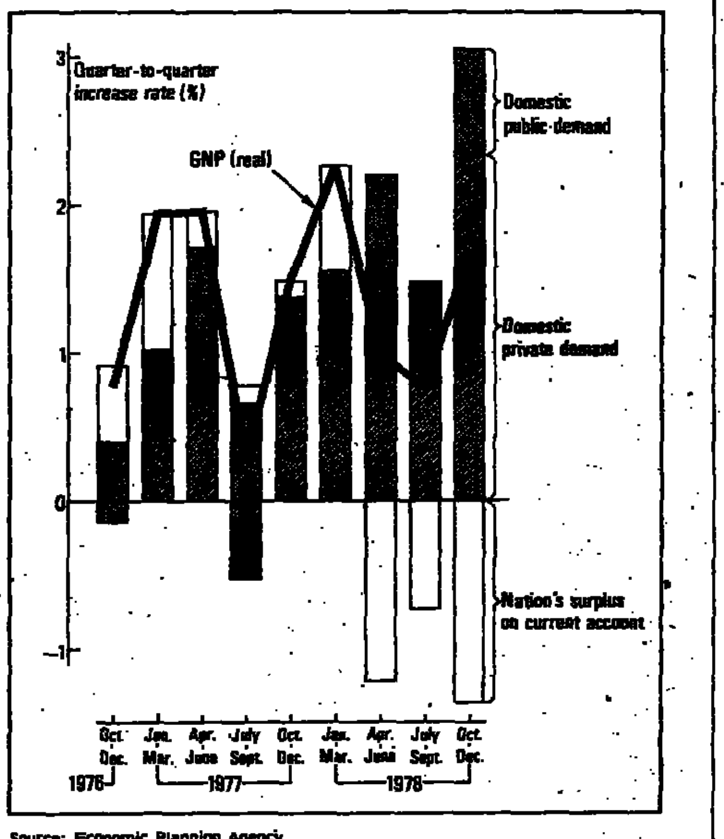
In sharp contrast to the favorable trend in domestic demand, external demand, namely exports, has been poor.

Plunge in exports

The sharp appreciation of the yen in the latter half of last year is the biggest factor for the fall of yen-denominated exports in recent months. The Finance Ministry's customs clearance statistics showed *that yen-based exports in February* were 13.7 per cent smaller than the year-earlier level. Even in terms of the dollar, the February exports showed an increase of merely 4.6 per cent. The year-to-year *increase rate was far smaller* than the 7.3 per cent rise in January and the average 18.1 per cent gain in the October-December quarter.

However, exports concluded by big traders, receipt of export letters of credit and other leading indicators of exports *show that exports have hit the* bottom. Under the circumstances, it seems unlikely that exports will decline sharply in the coming months.

Contributions to GNP Growth Rate



Source: Economic Planning Agency.

Private capital spending

Among private demand factors, plant and equipment *investment by private* businesses has been increasing at an unexpectedly fast pace. Although power companies had been the leaders in private capital spending, non-ferrous metal companies, ceramics makers and some other businesses in the manufacturing sector have been spending more money for expansion of their plants and facilities.

Mirroring these moves, orders for machinery, a leading indicator of private plant and equipment investments, have been *on an upward curve.* Orders for machinery, excluding those for ships and those from the power industry, in January rose 3.8 per cent from the preceding month, after recording a 2.2 per cent gain in December, last year.

However, corporate managers seem still cautious about making fresh inventory investments at this stage.

As to personal consumption expenditures, there is a gap in the expenditure level between wage earner's families and other households (such as families of self-employed persons operating cottage businesses.

According to the Prime Minister's Office, living expenditures of salaried people's households in December, last year rose 4.2 per cent, nominal and 0.7 per cent, real from the year-earlier level. Such expenditures by other households in the same month shot up 10.1 per cent, nominal and 6.4 per cent, real from a year before.

As consumer prices have been stable, real personal consumption expenditures can be said to be firm. However, once consumer prices begin soaring, there is a strong possibility that such expenditures will decline in real terms. Under the circumstances, it is hard to predict the future course of personal consumption expenditures.

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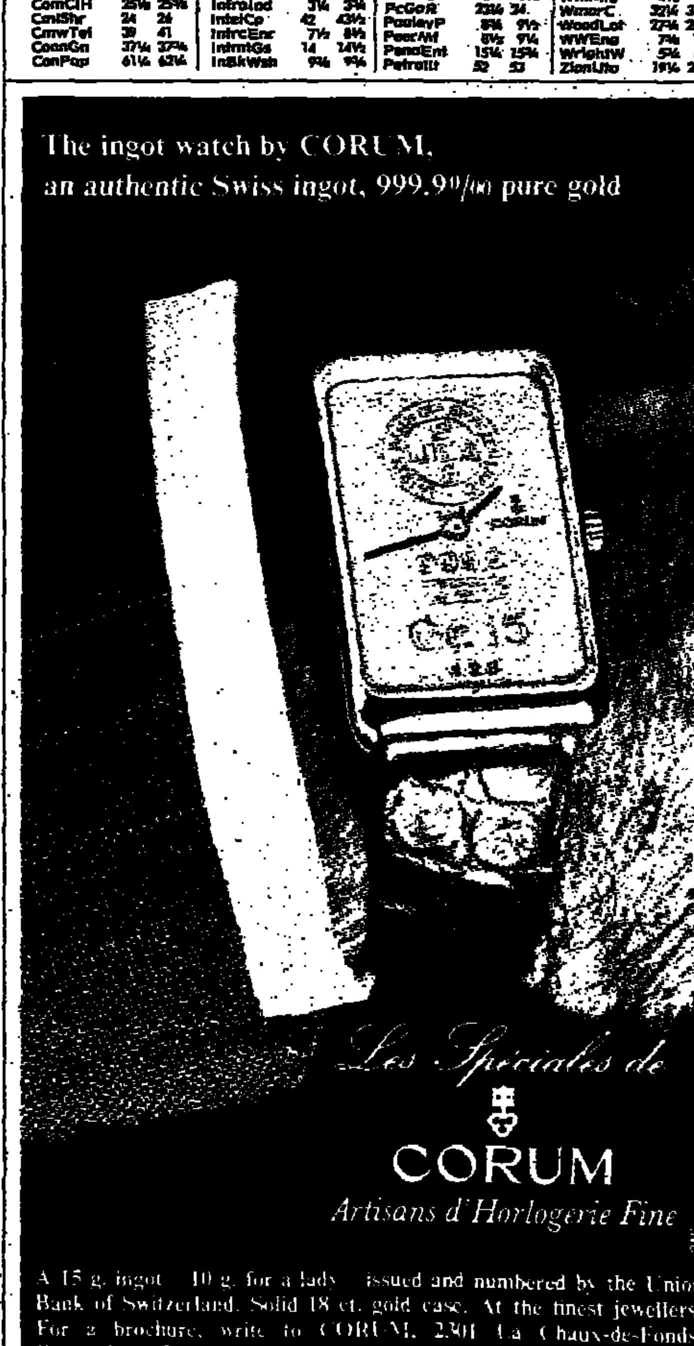
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The next DKB monthly report will appear May 25.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, April 24, 1979



Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 24, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	880	890	[illegible]
Aug	908	900	900	903	[illegible]
Oct	948	945	945	950	[illegible]
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	940	950	[illegible]
Dec	1	1	988	990	[illegible]
Mar	1,035	1,035	1,030	1,035	[illegible]
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,046	1,053	[illegible]
Jly	1	1	1,056	1,070	[illegible]
260 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,420	1,408	1,418	1,418	+1
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,410	—	Unch
Sep	1,445	1,430	1,438	1,440	+1
Dec	1,470	1,470	1,464	—	[illegible]
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,470	—	Unch
May	1	1	1,476	—	[illegible]
64 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 24, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,000.00	1,000.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	1,007.00	1,007.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cathodes: spot	1,005.00	1,006.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	1,002.00	1,003.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin: spot	7,380.00	7,390.00	7,410.00	[illegible]
3 months	7,115.00	7,120.00	7,100.00	[illegible]
Lead: spot	539.00	540.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	514.00	515.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc: spot	377.00	379.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	387.00	390.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver: spot	361.90	362.20	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	371.50	371.80	365.00	[illegible]
Nickel: 3 months	2,785.00	2,790.00	2,755.00	[illegible]

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 24, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous Close
SUGAR					
May	97.80	95.60	96.20	96.25	[illegible]
Aug	102.40	100.45	101.00	101.05	[illegible]
Oct	106.25	104.40	104.95	105.00	[illegible]
Dec	110.15	108.40	108.75	108.80	[illegible]
Mar	114.60	113.00	113.30	113.40	[illegible]
May	115.60	115.50	115.85	115.90	116.10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	119.35	119.40	120.10
3,788 lots of 50 tons.					
COCOA					
May	1,665	1,635	1,644	1,649	1,656
Jul	1,620	1,590	1,604	1,605	1,609
Sep	1,638	1,616	1,623	1,625	1,633
Dec	1,695	1,675	1,680	1,682	1,687
Mar	1,720	1,700	1,700	1,709	1,710
May	1,742	1,743	1,725	1,737	1,732
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,745	1,765	1,759
2,213 lots of 10 tons.					
COFFEE					
May	1,572	1,565	1,567	1,569	1,570
Jul	1,554	1,536	1,551	1,552	1,557
Sep	1,554	1,538	1,549	1,550	1,539
Nov	1,562	1,540	1,547	1,549	1,538
Jan	1,552	1,543	1,544	1,545	1,557
Mar	1,542	1,534	1,537	1,539	1,530
May	1,538	1,535	1,536	1,535	1,525
2,390 lots of 5 tons.					

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.00	91.80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels (2)	N.A.	122.68	123.12	[illegible]
Frankfurt (2)	150.72	149.85	159.63	[illegible]
London 30	547.00	536.00	547.00	[illegible]
London 500 (4)	299.70	294.46	299.70	[illegible]
Milan (5)	73.73	73.67	82.52	[illegible]
Paris (6)	125.26	124.70	127.35	[illegible]
Sydney (7)	561.97	570.24	597.68	[illegible]
Tokyo (8)	448.44	446.74	483.97	[illegible]
Tokyo (9)	6,139.17	6,120.57	6,272.70	[illegible]
Zurich (10)	336.20	335.80	340.50	[illegible]

1. Amst-Cas Ind.; 2. "Commission de Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Stocks, Usage U[p] For U.S. Grains

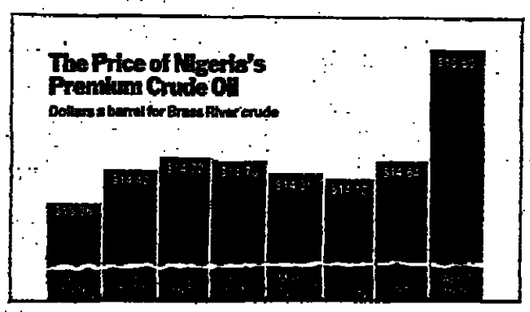
NEW YORK, April 24 (AP-D[J]) — U.S. soybean stocks as of April [1] were up 3 percent from a year earl[i]er at 871.5 million bushels wh[ile] corn stocks were 14-percent hig[her] at 4.4 billion bushels, the Agric[ul]ture Department reported late yes[terday].

However, the department also in[]dicated that demand for last year's *record crops was running* at a [] pace during the first quarter, wi[th a] 9-percent increase in corn usag[e] and a 7-percent rise in soybe[an] consumption.

Oil Trade Booming In Nigeria

After Huge Loss During '78 Slump

By Carey Winfrey



LAGOS, Nigeria (NYT) — The oil business is booming here once again, so much so that the government's decision to add surcharges of nearly $4 over the OPEC cartel price has met with widespread approval from Nigerians here. However, burned by the results of an earlier pricing mistake, the country's government is prepared to ease up quickly if demand should soften.

Nigerian low-sulfur crude now sells for about $18.50 a barrel, or 27-percent above the benchmark price set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last month.

But due to the painful memory of the great oil slump of 1978, the government reacted slowly to the Iran cutoff and skyrocketing oil prices. Last year, overpricing, rigidity toward discounting and low demand nearly knocked Nigeria's crude out of the world market. This year Nigeria has moved more cautiously, not adding the surcharges until after the two other African producers of sweet crude, Algeria and Lybia, acted.

Revenues Lost

Part of the problem last year was that Nigeria thought it had an agreement with Algeria and Libya to raise prices in concert. But as demand dropped, the other two producers switched signals, began discounting their oil by 50 cents a barrel, and left Nigeria hanging. Over the next year, Nigerian petroleum production dropped 16.5 percent as nearly a third of the nation's customers went shopping elsewhere.

"By the time they realized what was happening," says a U.S. economist here, "they'd lost $1.5 billion in revenues." In a country where petroleum accounts for 90 percent of the foreign-exchange earnings and 80 percent of the federal budget, that was a near disaster and it forced Nigeria into heavy borrowing.

Today, with world demand high, the nation's production is approaching a record 2.5 million barrels a day, its effective maximum production limit. And with imports of many consumer items now banned, Nigeria is projecting a balance-of-payments surplus this year — the first in several years.

The government's National Nigerian Petroleum Corp. owns 55 percent of most of the dozen Nigeria subsidiaries of foreign oil companies currently involved in exploration and production. These include Gulf, Mobil Oil, Texaco and Shell BP, a British and Dutch company that has been operating here for 41 years and by far the largest oil producer in the country.

Contracts Changed

Under the partnership agreements, the foreign company acts as the operator, with each partner putting up a proportionate share of costs and receiving a proportionate share of recovered oil. Nigeria needs little oil for domestic use and sells most of its share back to the operating companies at prevailing market prices.

As Nigeria opens up new high-risk offshore and Chad basin drilling leases, however, the state-owned oil concern intends to follow the Mideast's lead in writing service contracts. The foreign company will underwrite the entire cost of exploration and assumes the entire risk. If the company strikes oil, the government corporation will reimburse all costs plus interest and a profit percentage on the oil that is produced.

F.R.A. Marinho, managing director of National Nigerian Petroleum, said the profit distribution would be "equitable" but declined to be specific.

He added, however, "our policy is well defined. Anything that has to do with export, even refining, we are still expecting to invite foreign capital and foreign interests. We intend not only to continue with this policy but to make it even more attractive in the future."

Nonetheless, "this country is not being seen as a firm investment climate because of the political situation," a Western diplomat said. A civilian government is scheduled to takeover control of the country Oct. 1 after 13 years of army rule.

But most oil men feel that no matter what kind of government comes into power, it will need oil revenues. "We're politically neutral," in the words of one expatriate. "Whichever way the cookie crumbles, we plan to stay and do business."

France Has Surplus on March Trade

Italy Posts Surplus For January-February

PARIS, April 24 (AP-DJ) — France had a trade surplus of 1.29 billion francs (about $295 million) in March, seasonally adjusted, compared with a deficit of 9 million francs the previous month and a surplus of 1.48 million francs a year earlier, the Foreign Trade Ministry said today.

Exports rose 2 percent in March from February to 33.5 billion francs and were up from 31.1 billion francs in March, 1978. Imports declined 1.7 percent in the month to 32.3 billion francs but were up from 29.557 billion francs a year ago.

For the first quarter, the seasonally adjusted trade surplus widened to 1.249 billion francs from 14 million francs a year earlier.

Trade Minister Jean-Francois Denian noted that exports of food and farm products had exceeded imports by 293 million francs.

The country's energy deficit fell by 1 billion francs from the "exceptionally high" level of February to 5.4 billion francs in March, he said. He noted that February's import volume was 20-percent above normal levels, reflecting precautionary buying ahead of recently decided price hikes. He also pointed out that the oil-price increases will add 500-to-600 million francs to France's monthly energy bill.

He said consumer goods imports surged in March, leaving a deficit of 615 million francs.

Italy Reports Surplus

ROME, April 24 (Reuters) — Italy had a provisional trade surplus in February of 342 billion lire (about $404 million) compared with deficits of 321 billion lire in January and 80 billion lire a year ago, the statistics institute said today.

Imports rose 19.5 percent in the month to 4.41 trillion lire while exports jumped 41 percent to 4.76 trillion. For the first two months of 1979, this gave a trade surplus of 21 billion lire, compared with a deficit of 203 billion a year ago.

Oil imports totalled 1.16 trillion lire in the two-month period, while trade in other products gave a surplus of 1.18 trillion lire, the institute said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Borg-Warner, Firestone End Talks

Borg-Warner and Firestone Tire & Rubber have called off their proposed merger after failing to reach agreement on mutually acceptable terms. Negotiations broke down after Firestone directors proposed changes in terms that would have substantially increased the value of securities to be handed over to Firestone shareholders on completion of the $1.35-billion merger, which would have been one of the largest in U.S. business history. "While there has been some flexibility in Borg-Warner's position regarding financial terms because of changed market conditions," says chairman James Bere, "the Firestone proposal simply asks more than we feel is prudent for our shareholders to pay." But chairman Richard Riley says Firestone's board "felt that changes in conditions since the time the proposal was first made (last November), justified a significant increase in the proposed conversion rate for the (Firestone) convertible preferred stock."

Hitachi to Build Plant in U.S.

Hitachi, Japan's leading electric appliance and electronic equipment producer, has established a company in California to make color televisions. The parent company has not exported any color TVs to the United States since mid-1978, leaving its subsidiaries in Taiwan and Singapore to handle that business. However, exports from Taiwan have been cut 40 percent under an orderly marketing agreement with the United States. Shinichi Kobayashi, deputy general manager of Hitachi's consumer products group, says the wholly owned company, capitalized at $4 million and initially employing about 120 workers, will begin operating in August turning out about 3,000 to 4,000 19-inch color TVs a month. By January, 1980, production is expected to rise to 8,000 units. The plant will later branch out into other home appliances such as stereo sets and microwave ovens. Hitachi originally wanted to establish a joint venture with General Electric, but that was blocked by the U.S. Justice Department for a possible violation of antitrust laws. The two firms are still discussing possible technological cooperation. Mr. Kobayashi estimates 40 percent of materials used for prodution at the new plant will be purchased locally, with the rest shipped from Taiwan, Singapore and Japan.

Generali Plans 4-for-15 Bonus Issue

Assicurazioni Generali, the most widely held company in Italy, plans a bonus distribution of shares to raise its capital to 100 billion lire (about $118 million) from 79 billion lire at present. This would be effected by giving shareholders four additional shares for every 15 currently held. The insurance company will finance most of the long-expected operation out of reserves, the board announced. The capital increase must be approved by shareholders at the annual meeting June 30. Generali parent company premiums exceeded 1 trillion lire last year to register a gain of at least 21 percent from 827 billion lire in 1977, chairman Cesare Merzagora says.

ITT Begins Low-Rate 'City-Call' Service

By N.R. Kleinfield

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT) — International Telephone & Telegraph formally introduced its domestic long-distance telephone service yesterday. ITT also revealed rates that it said were significantly below those of American Telephone & Telegraph but comparable to those of two other competitors.

Known as City-Call, the service will save customers spending at least $75 a month on phone calls between 15 and 86 percent of Bell System rates, ITT said. However, the charges are roughly in line with those of MCI Communications' Execunet service and the SPRINT service of Southern Pacific Communications. For example, a minute-and-a-half weekday call from New York to Chicago using City-Call would cost 50 cents, ITT said, compared with a Bell charge of 84 cents.

All of these offerings are aimed at the rapidly growing multibillion-dollar market for business customers. ITT is regarded by industry observers as the toughest AT&T competitor to enter the arena because of its vast resources.

Initially available in 11 cities, City-Call is slated for 34 by the end of the year. ITT expects revenues from the service to amount to $2 million this year and $13 million next year and anticipates that City-Call should reach the break-even point after 18 months.

The first ITT customer was provided service two weeks ago and 10 customers have been signed up. Most of them pay phone bills of about $500 a month. ITT said it was primarily gearing its marketing to companies spending at least $200 a month (there is a minimum charge of $50 a month).

City-Call works much the same as Execunet and SPRINT. A subscriber is given an access code, which he punches into a standard push-button phone. He then punches his number and an authorization code and his call is connected. Customers would still have to use the Bell System for local calls or calls to cities not in the ITT network.

Ford Drops New European Plant

DETROIT, April 24 (Reuters) — Ford Motor said today it had informed France and Austria that it had decided not to build a new assembly plant in either of those countries.

Instead, Ford said it would expand some existing plants in Europe, but it has not dedided which ones.

Industry sources in Vienna said the decision would also rule out construction of a new plant in Spain or Portugal, two other locations under consideration.

Ford said its engine requirements in Europe will be met by a new plant at Bridgend, Wales, which will start production in mid-1980. It will produce about 500,000 engines a year, it said.

Ford noted that demand is growing in Europe for its products and said a firm decision on which plants it would expand would be made soon.

Prices Are Higher on Big Board

Big Oils Active, Firm On Strong Earnings

NEW YORK, April 24 (IHT) — New York Stock Exchange prices were higher in late afternoon trading as oil companies continued to report sharp rises in first-quarter net earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 3.12 points yesterday, was up 9.96 to 871.05 at 3 p.m. Advances led declines 842 to 473.

Major oil shares were active and higher as Texaco, Gulf and Shell all reported today that profits were up sharply for the first quarter.

Texaco, the nation's third largest oil company, said its earnings were up 81 percent largely because of higher petroleum prices. The company also raised its quarterly dividend to 54 cents from 50 cents.

The announcements followed by one day a report by Exxon, the nation's largest oil company, that profits were $955 million in the first quarter — a rise of 37 percent over last year.

Gulf Oil chairman Jerry McAfee said that in light of the improved first-quarter performance, he would recommend to Gulf's board a $100 million increase in Gulf's U.S. capital and exploration budget 1979. He said that Gulf will be spending about $2.25 billion worldwide on exploration projects this year, of which $1.5 billion will be spent in the United States.

Mr. McAfee also told the annual meeting he will recommend a modest increase in the dividend from the current 47.5 cents quarterly.

Bankamerica also raised its quarterly dividend to 33 cents a share from 27.5 cents.

Schering-Plough said it increased its quarterly dividend to 36 cents a share from 31 cents. It also said it will repurchase up to 1.2 million of its shares on the open market or by private transactions during 1979 for the future requirements of its employee benefit plans and other corporate purposes.

Among other companies raising quarterly dividends were Borden to 45½ cents from 43 cents, Flagship Banks to 15 cents from 10 cents.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

France Tightens Bank-Lending Rules

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, April 24 (AP-DJ) — France has formulated new regulations governing banking operations designed to strengthen their financial base, Economics Minister Rene Monory said today.

The main objective of the new regulations, to be applied to all registered private and state-run institutions, is to bring the resources-lending ratio to 5 percent.

The government also eased current restrictions on consumer credits in an attempt to stimulate competition among lending institutions with the aim of reducing interest rates charged on instalment buying.

Because of the low resources base of some the larger establishments, including the three nationalized banks which dominate the credit market, the government will allow a three-year transition period ending June 30, 1982, during which time all institutions will have to comply with the new rules.

Banks with a ratio of 5 percent or more last Jan. 1 will have to maintain this level in line with the growth of credits. Those with ratios of more than 3 but less than 5 percent will have to make up the difference between their current ratios and 5 percent. Those with ratios under 3 percent will have to increase them by 1 percent by June 30, 1982.

To achieve the new ratios, banks are authorized to float debentures to contribute up to 50 percent of the required increase of their resources.

The regulations also include a ratio for spreading risks designed to ensure that banks do not grant large credits to a single borrower in proportion to its own resources. Mr. Monory said that credits granted to a single borrower cannot exceed 75 percent of an institution's own resources.

The new regulations are in line with a government decision, announced last October, to progressively set up solvency ratios (the relationship between the resources of a bank and credits outstanding), and the spreading of risks (the ratio between overall credits and those granted to a single borrower).

Observers say that the new ratio requirements will force some banks to increase their paid-up capital by calling on shareholders and to improve their profit margins. The new measures are also seen as an additional tool for the monetary authorities aimed at controlling banking operations in the event the government decides to abolish current credit curbs. But the government maintains that credit curbs are necessary to contain the growth of money supply.

Consumer Credit

Foreign banks will not be affected by the new regulations so long as rules prevailing in the country of origin are as strict as the new French requirements.

The government also announced the dismantling of consumer credit regulations which were governed by a fixed basic interest rate of 17.3 percent on instalment buying, a minimum 20-percent down payment and maturities of 21 to 24 months.

Mr. Monory said that institutions specialized in consumer credit will now be able to fix conditions on a case-by-case basis and thus compete within the limits authorized by current credit terms. The new liberalization does not affect mortgages.

Overall credits to consumers last year amounted to 34.8 billion francs (about $7.9 billion), of which 18.7 billion francs were for instalment buying and 16.1 billion for personal loans.

Van Lennep Reappointed

PARIS, April 24 (AP-DJ) — The Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reappointed Emil van Lennep as secretary-general for 2½ years ending March 1982, the 24-nation organization said today. The council initially reappointed Mr. Van Lennep for a third five-year term, but accepted his request that he stay on the job for 2½ years.

Bulgaria Seeks 7-Year Euroloan Of $100 Million

LONDON, April 24 (Reuters) — The Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank is arranging a Eurocredit of up to $100 million at a spread of ⅝ percent over London interbank offered rates over seven years, banking sources said today.

The loan, which carries a grace period of 3½ years, is being put together on a club-deal basis — involving a small group of banks and not for general syndication. Coordinating and agent bank is Toronto-Dominion Bank, the sources said. Banks are being asked to take $10 million each and the commitment fee is ½ percent, the sources added.

Petroleos de Portugal (Petrogal), the state-owned oil concern, is arranging a $60-million, eight-year Eurocredit with a spread of 1⅛ percent above Libor, sources said. The loan, which carries a grace period of 4½ years, has been increased in size by $10 million due to success in syndication, the sources said. The loan, currently in syndication, has a six-month drawdown period and fees of ⅛ percent are being offered on participations of $1 million, the sources added.

Lloyds Bank International has been awarded the mandate to put together a joint-lead management group for a $230-million commercial credit to Dubai Aluminium Co., market sources said. No details on the terms of the credit, over eight years, are available yet, they said.

Midland Bank is syndicating a $100-million, 1-year credit for Korea Electric at margin of only ⅛ percent over Libor. The low margin is only optical as the loan is aimed at U.K. banks which can take advantage of the tax benefits which raise considerably the net return to participating banks. Interest payments are to be made net of withholding tax. The tax paid could then be offset against U.K. corporate-tax rates.

Japan Prices Seen Up 1%; Capital Outlays Will Rise

TOKYO, April 24 (Reuters) — The economic upturn in Japan is gaining momentum but the accompanying rise in prices is alarming, Bank of Japan governor Teiichiro Sijinaga warned today.

He told a conference of the central bank's branch managers that Japan's wholesale price index may rise by over 1 percent in April from March after rising 0.9 percent in both February and March. However, he said he expects the 0.75-percent increase in the discount rate April 17 will be useful in controlling inflation because the step was taken at an early stage.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade Industry said a survey showed Japanese manufacturing industries plan an average increase of 10.1 percent in capital outlays in the fiscal year started April 1. This will be the first rise by Japanese manufacturing industries in five years and compares with a decline of 0.9 percent in the previous fiscal year, it said.

National Bonds Planned

Banking and securities sources meanwhile said the Finance Ministry and a syndicate of underwriters have formally agreed to issue 1 trillion yen (about $4.6 billion) of 10-year government bonds in April. The bonds will carry a coupon of 7 percent, up 0.7 point from the March issue, and will be sold at a discount of 99½ raising the yield by 0.704 point to 7.286 percent.

However, Finance Ministry sources said the agency plans to work out an overall national-bond management policy by mid-May to facilitate the digestion of large-national bond issues by the capital market. The ministry believes extensive changes in national-bond management will be necessary in view of the continued decline in secondary-market prices, despite the increased coupon, they said.

The coupon rate on corporate bonds will also be raised by 0.7 point from next month, the Underwriters Association said. The new coupon rate for 12-year, double-A corporate bonds will be 7½ percent to be issued at 99½ percent to yield 7.579 percent to subscribers on maturity, it said.

The Finance Ministry also reported net foreign sales of Japanese bonds in March totalled $220 million compared with net purchases of $5 million in February. Net foreign sales of Japanese stocks fell in March to $130 million from $253 million in February.

There were net foreign sales of Japanese bonds in the fiscal year ended March 31, the first time in five years, of $193 million, compared with net purchases of $5.03 billion in the previous fiscal year, the ministry said. The net sales were partly due to a ban from March 1978 to February 1979 on non-resident purchases of medium- and long-term yen bonds.

Net foreign sales of Japanese stocks in the fiscal year narrowed to $923 million from $1.12 billion the previous year.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1st Quar 1979	1978
American Broadcasting		
Revenue	451.60	415.10
Profits	25.46	21.38
Per share	0.91	0.78
Asarco		
Revenue	402.29	242.82
Profits	37.34	11.13 loss
Per Share	1.22	-
Bethleem Steel		
Revenue	1,740.	1,380.
Profits	59.20	1.10
Per Share	1.36	0.02
Borg-Warner		
Revenue	631.50	525.70
Profits	35.20	26.20
Per Share	1.65	1.22
CIT Financial		
Profits	27.03	16.27
Per Share	1.30	0.78

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

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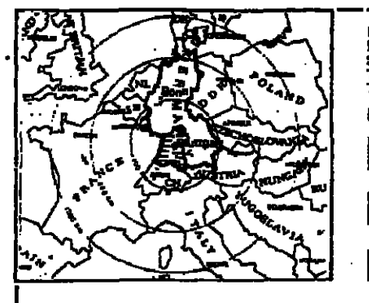
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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge Prev.
42¾	29¾	CumEn 1.80	5.0 5 50	36½	36¼	36¼— ¼
12¼	10	CurrInc 1.10	11. 4 25	10½	10⅜	10⅜— ⅛
20¾	11⅞	CurtW .80	5.5 7 64	14½	14⅜	14½
23	17½	Cyclp s .88	4.0 3 11	22¼	21¾	21¾+ ⅛
37½	15¼	Cyprus .80b	2.1 8 159	u37⅞	37¼	37⅝
		— D—D—D —				
14¼	8½	DPF	4 38	11¼	11	11¼+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Damon .20	3.7 108 60	5½	5¼	5⅜— ⅛
17⅝	9½	DanRiv .88	5.5 6 128	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+ ⅛
32⅞	24½	DanaCp 1.44	5.2 6 136	28⅛	27¾	27⅞+ ⅜
22¾	15	Daniel .26	1.4 10 25	19¼	18⅜	19⅛+ ½
49½	34½	Dartind 1.80	4.1 8 580	44	43½	43½+ ½
49½	34½	Dart pf 2	4.6 531	44	43½	43½+ ½
73⅞	49⅛	DataGen	15 278	71⅛	69¾	70¾+1¼
49⅞	25¾	DataTer .20e	.4 15 87	45½	45	45⅝+ ⅜
83	44¾	Datapnt	16 70	78¼	77	78 +1¼
18	13⅜	Dayco .50b	3.5 4 2	14¼	14¼	14¼
44¼	33¼	DaytHd 1.60	4.0 4 111	40	39⅞	40
18¼	14⅜	DaytPL 1.74	11. 9 194	16	15⅝	15¾— ⅛
83	71½	DPL pf 7.70	10. z140	74½	74½	74½+1½
122½	110	DPL pf12.50	11. z40	111	111	111 —1
38⅝	27¼	Deere 1.50	4.3 7 694	34⅞	34½	34⅞+ ¼
14½	12⅛	DelmP 1.38	11. 7 354	13	12⅞	13 + ⅛
58	36½	DeltaAir 1	2.5 6 74	40⅛	39¾	39⅞
12⅛	5⅜	Deltec 5.50c	21 2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅛
15¼	7½	Deltona	32 37	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+ ⅜
21¾	17¾	DenMf s 1	5.0 8 20	20⅛	20	20
35	20	Dennys .88	4.0 8 104	22¼	22⅛	22¼+ ⅛
25½	13¾	Dentsply .80	4.8 14 59	17	16¾	16¾
17¾	11	DeSoto 1	9.0 9 36	11¼	11	11⅛+ ⅛
16¾	13⅜	DetEd 1.60	11. 9 254	15⅛	14⅞	15 + ⅛
74	59⅞	DetE pf5.50	8.4 2	65¼	65¼	65¼
97¼	81	DetE pf9.32	11. z80	87⅛	86	86 —2
80½	66¼	DetE pf7.36	11. z30	70	70	70 + ¾
27⅞	24½	DetE pf2.75	11. 3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛— ⅛
27¾	24⅜	DE pfB 2.75	11. 17	25	24⅞	24⅞— ⅛
24⅝	20	DetE pr2.28	11. 10	20½	20⅜	20⅜— ⅛
23¾	16	Dexter .80	3.7 9 46	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜
14¼	9	DiGior .48	3.7 8 578	13⅛	13	13 + ⅛
25	15⅛	DialCp 1.20	5.6 7 x9	21¼	20⅞	21¼+ ⅜
40⅝	30	Dialnl 2.20	6.2 8 85	35½	35¼	35½+ ½
29¾	19	DiamS 1.48	6.6 7 388	22½	22¼	22½+ ½
29¾	11⅜	Dictaph .72e	2.5 10 28	28⅞	28½	28¾+ ¼
25	14⅛	Diebold .60	2.5 13 382	24¾	24¼	24¼
58¼	40¾	DigitalEq	15 440	53½	52⅝	53¼+ ¾
11½	7	Dillingm .52	5.5 5 134	9⅝	9⅜	9½— ⅛
26½	20½	Dillngm pf2	8.7 1	23	23	23 + ½
34¾	27½	Dillon 1.32b	4.5 10 5	29¾	29⅝	29⅝— ⅛
47⅛	35½	Disney .48	1.3 12 190	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅜	Divrsidin	10 1151	4¼	4	4¼+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg	39	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
20¼	13⅞	DrPepper .68	4.4 13 73	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+ ⅛
100½	65	DomeM .80a	.9 10 x55	88⅜	86⅜	88 +1¼
6½	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.6 13 7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
33⅝	24¾	Donnly 1	3.5 10 50	28¾	28⅜	28¾+ ¼
22½	11	Dorsey .60	4.3 6 50	14	12⅞	14 +1⅛
52	39½	Dover 1.40	2.7 9 7	51¾	51½	51¾— ⅛
30⅝	23½	DowCh 1.40	5.2 8 1082	27	26⅝	26¾— ¼
39	31¼	DowJn 1.44	4.1 12 6	35½	35¼	35½+ ⅛
35⅛	24⅞	Dravo 1.28	4.6 8 49	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛— ¾
47⅞	35	Dresser 1	2.3 8 460	44¼	43	44 + ¾
16⅞	14½	DrexB 1.60	10. 14	16⅝	15⅝	16 + ⅜
17	10	Dreyfs .77e	5.3 7 5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
144⅞	109½	duPont 6	4.5 8 393	134½	133¾	134 + ½
49	42½	duPnt pf3.50	8.1 10	43	43	43
62¼	54½	duPnt pf4.50	8.2 8	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝— ⅜
21⅞	18	DukeP 1.80	10. 7 1652	18⅛	d17½	17¾— ½
88	74	Duke pf6.75	9.0 4	75	74¾	74¾— ½
101¾	88	Duke pf8.70	9.4 z30	92¼	92¼	92¼— ¾
97	84	Duke pf8.20	9.4 z160	88½	87	87 —2½
92⅞	79⅞	Duke pf7.80	9.3 z1000	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝— ⅛
29½	26¼	Duke pf2.69	9.8 173	27⅝	27½	27½
38⅛	30⅜	DunBr 1.76	5.0 13 99	35¼	34⅞	35⅛+ ¼
18	14½	DuqLt 1.72	11. 12 252	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
26	20	Duq pfA2.10	10. z400	21	20⅞	21 +1
22	18	Duq pf 1.87	10. z10	18¼	18¼	18¼— ½
23	19	Duq pf 2	10. z220	19½	19⅜	19⅜
24	19	Duq pf 2.05	11. z120	20	19½	19½—1½
24⅛	19½	Duq pf 2.07	9.9 z100	21	21	21
24	20¼	Duq pr 2.10	10. 4	21	21	21
26¾	21	Duq pr 2.31	10. z2100	23	23	23
29⅛	25	Duq pr 2.75	11. z240	25¼	25¼	25¼
12½	6	DutchB .16	1.6 7	10⅛	10¼	10¼— ⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.7 3 11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
		— E—E—E —				
33¾	22⅞	EG&G .60	1.8 14 207	u34⅜	32½	34 +1⅜
3½	2⅝	EMI .18e	6.9 16 429	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
35⅞	21	E Sys 1.20	4.5 9 6	27	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛
25⅝	19	EagleP .80	3.3 9 22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+ ⅛
30¼	17⅝	Easco 1.20	6.0 6 69	20¼	19⅞	20 — ¼
15⅞	7¼	EastAir	3 281	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
25⅝	22⅞	EsAir pf2.69	11. 6	24⅛	24	24 — ⅛
20⅛	13	EastGF .80	4.4 10 386	18⅛	18	18
16⅞	14¼	EastUtl 1.60	11. 7 15	15	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
68⅛	48⅝	EsKod 2.40	3.7 11 1480	64⅝	63⅞	64¼+ ⅝
41½	33	Eaton 2.25	5.7 5 303	40⅛	39⅝	39¾+ ⅛
39¾	34	Eaton pf1.19	3.0 7	39½	39½	39½+2¼
18⅞	14⅜	Echlin .44	2.5 12 42	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+ ⅛
33⅞	23½	EckrdJk .80	2.5 11 565	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅜	EdisBr 1.32	3.9 9 44	u34½	33⅞	34¼+ ⅜
26⅛	14	Edwrd .60a	3.6 5 17	16½	16⅜	16½+ ⅛
18⅜	13⅜	ElPaso 1.32	7.3 8 451	18¼	18⅛	18⅛+ ⅛
25⅝	21	EPG dpf2.35	10. 26	23	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛
12⅜	8½	ElcorCp .20	1.9 9 6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+ ⅛
12⅞	4¾	ElecAssc	12 46	6¾	6⅛	6⅝+ ¼
24⅞	15⅝	EDS .84	4.0 13 171	21½	20⅞	21¼+ ½
8½	4	ElMeMa	5 99	4⅞	4	4⅛
11⅝	8¼	EMM pf.25k	43	8⅝	8¼	8⅝— ⅛
26⅞	17½	Elgin 1.60	8.4 7 25	19⅛	18⅞	19
6⅞	3¾	Elixir	4 9	4¼	4⅛	4¼
35¾	24⅝	Eltra 1.34	5.0 6 56	27	26⅞	27 + ⅜
39¼	32½	EmrsEl 1.44	4.3 12 248	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝+ ½
28¾	16⅝	EmryA 1	5.5 14 122	18¼	17⅞	18⅛+ ¼
45	30¼	Emhart 2.20	6.1 6 81	35⅞	35	35⅝+ ⅜
15⅞	13⅛	EmpDs 1.40	10. 8 12	13¾	13½	13½— ¼
21¾	13⅛	EmpGas .50	2.4 9 30	20¾	20⅝	20¾+1
39¾	20¾	EngMC 1.40	4.1 8 977	35	34½	34½— ⅜
19⅝	9⅝	EnnisB .88	4.3 7 51	18¾	18⅛	18⅝+ ⅜
24½	16¾	Ensrch 1.36	6.4 14 404	21¼	21	21¼+ ¼
18	14⅛	Entex .80	5.1 7 91	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+ ¼
29¾	16	Envrtec 1	5.0 13 14	20	19⅝	19⅞+ ⅛
28½	20⅜	Equifx 2.20	10. 7 1	22	22	22
13	10¼	Equimk .96	9.0 5 2	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
36⅜	32⅛	EqutGs 3.04	8.5 6 6	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
21¾	16⅛	EqtLf 2	11. 9 4	18	17⅞	18 + ⅛
32⅜	27⅝	Esmrk 1.82	7.1 7 129	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+ ¼
15⅝	8½	Esquire .60	3.9 7 12	15¼	15⅛	15¼+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅛	EssexCh .70	5.1 6 33	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
20½	9⅝	Estrlin .60	3.2 8 137	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝— ⅜
26⅛	19⅛	Ethyl 1.20	4.6 6 363	u26¼	25¼	26⅛+ ⅞
67	51	Ethyl pf2.40	3.6 2	67	65½	67 +2
25⅞	15⅜	EvanP 1.20a	5.9 5 317	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+ ¼
15½	13⅛	Evan pf1.40	10. 1	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
35	23½	ExCelO 1.60	5.3 7 19	30	29¾	30 + ¼
19¼	15⅝	Exclsr 1.73e	10. 15	17½	17¼	17¼— ¼
54⅝	43	Exxon 3.60	6.8 9 2039	53¼	52⅝	53¼+1
		— F—F—F —				
28¾	22	FMC 1.40	5.5 6 49	25⅝	25¼	25½+ ¼
37½	31½	FMC pf2.25	6.5 14	34⅝	34	34⅝+ ⅜
13⅝	7¼	Fabrge .40	4.4 8 76	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅜	FabrlCtr .24	3.3 6 2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	FacetEnt	35 4	4½	4⅜	4½+ ⅛
45⅞	26⅝	FairCm .80	1.9 9 1155	43⅜	41⅞	42⅛— ⅜
35½	18⅜	Fairind 1	3.3 6 27	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜+ ⅜
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	8.4 9 23	9⅛	9	9 + ¼
19½	11⅝	FrWstFn	3 5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	FaraohMt	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7½	4	Fedders	125 188	5⅛	4⅞	5 + ⅛
46¼	31½	FedCo 2.40	5.2 6 18	45⅞	45⅝	45¾+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	FedExpr	10 152	26½	25½	26¼+ ¾
19	15⅝	FdMog s	6 44	18½	18¼	18¼— ⅛
19⅜	15	FedNM 1.28	7.9 5 330	16¼	16⅛	16¼+ ¼
27½	15¼	FedPB .90	3.7 24 200	24⅝	23⅞	24½+ ⅜
33½	18½	FPap pf1.20	4.0 3	30	29¾	30 + ⅛
16	12⅝	FdSignl s	7 3	15⅝	15½	15½— ⅛
41⅝	30⅛	FedDSt 1.70	5.4 8 259	31⅞	31½	31¾
35	18¾	Ferro 1.08	4.7 6 267	23¼	22¾	23⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	7	FidFin .60	6.0 4 26	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
35½	29½	FidUnI 2.60	8.1 6 6	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+ ⅜
31¾	22⅛	Fidcst 1.40a	4.9 5 2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝— ¼
18⅛	9	Filmwy .20b	1.5 7 64	13¾	13½	13½— ¼
14	10	FinCpA .50	4.1 6 15	12¼	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
18⅞	11⅜	FinSBar 1	5.8 5 57	17¾	16¾	17⅛+ ⅞
45½	21¼	FinlFed 1.20	3.0 6 420	39⅞	37⅞	39⅝+2⅝
15⅛	11⅞	Firestn 1.10	8.2 2732	13⅛	13	13⅛— ⅛
20⅝	14	FtChrt .80	4.7 5 330	17	16⅞	17 + ⅛
25⅝	17	FstChic 1.10	6.3 5 58	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
39¾	31⅝	FtBnTx 1.32	3.8 7 114	35⅛	35	35
38⅜	31¼	FtInBn 1.40	4.3 7 49	33⅜	32½	32⅜+ ⅜
16½	8	FstMiss .40	2.8 35 181	14⅜	14⅛	14½— ¼
32¾	25	FstNBo 2	7.2 5 55	27¾	27⅝	27⅝+ ⅜
25½	21	FNStBn 2.20	9.3 6 21	23¾	23½	23⅝+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	FstPa 1.32	10. 7 134	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
3¾	1⅞	FstPa wt	51	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	FtPaMtg	10	2¼	2¼	2¼— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	FtUnRl 1.08	7.7 13 62	u14½	14	14
7	6⅛	FtVaBk .50	7.8 5 58	6½	6⅜	6⅜
29¾	22½	FtWisc 1.76	7.3 5 x13	24	23⅝	24 + ⅜
36	22⅝	FischM 1.40	6.1 6 36	23¼	23	23 — ¼
15½	7⅝	FishFds .60	4.9 9 122	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	FishrScl .44	2.5 7 43	17⅞	17⅝	17½— ½
16⅜	10	FleetEnt .52	5.0 4 179	10⅝	10½	10½
23½	15½	Fleming .90	5.3 7 103	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+ ½
25¼	13	FlexiV .80	4.4 5 314	18	17⅞	18 + ½
39⅞	24	Flintkt 1.40b	4.1 6 49	34¼	33⅝	34 + ⅜
40	21½	FlaGas 1.64	4.3 10 325	38⅛	36⅞	37¾—1
29⅝	25	FlaPL 2.40	8.8 6 408	27¼	27⅛	27½— ¼
33¾	28⅝	FlaPow 2.76	9.2 7 87	30¼	29¾	30 — ¼
35⅝	20⅝	FlaStl 1.60	4.6 5 9	34⅝	34½	34⅝
43½	29⅝	Fluor 1.40	3.4 8 1286	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞+ ⅜
103	74	Fluor pf 3	3.1 2	97	97	97 +1¾
23⅝	16¼	FooteC 1.40	7.8 6 13	18	17⅞	18 + ⅛
51⅞	39	FordM 4	8.9 3 568	45¼	44⅞	45⅛+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	ForMK 1.24	6.5 5 52	19	18⅞	19 + ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	FtDear 1.24	9.8 1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
45⅛	32⅝	FrtHow 1.32	3.0 11 243	44¼	44	44¼+ ¼
45	26¾	FosWh 1.20	2.7 9 508	u45½	44	44 — ⅜
19¼	8½	Fotomat .50	5.4 12 48	9⅜	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
44⅝	24⅛	FourPhs	14 297	37¾	36¼	37½+1½
14½	8⅛	FoxStaP .60	5.2 7 39	11⅝	11½	11⅝— ⅛
40⅛	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.3 9 2	36½	36½	36½+ ¼
11⅜	5⅝	FrankM .30	3.9 5 90	7⅝	7¾	7¾
47¼	19⅞	FreMin 1.60	3.4 26 685	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞— ⅜
20	11	Frigtrn .22	1.4 11 38	16⅛	15⅞	16 + ⅜
34⅛	25⅝	Fruehf 2.20	7.1 4 416	31⅞	31	31⅛— ⅛
14	7½	Fuqua .44	3.8 5 307	11⅝	11¼	11½+ ⅛
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25	9.1 8	13¾	13¾	13¾
		— G—G—G —				
15⅝	9⅝	GAF .68	5.9 5 181	11⅞	11½	11½
19⅝	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.6 22	16	15⅝	15⅝
32	23¾	GATX 2	7.3 6 81	27⅝	27	27½+ ½
25⅝	11⅛	GCA .20	.9 17 192	22½	21⅛	23½+1⅞
14	6⅝	GDV	5 595	10⅛	9⅞	10 + ⅜
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp	41 9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
4	1⅜	GMR Pr	13 2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
38⅝	23⅞	GamSk 1.50	5.4 5 7	28	28	28
50⅝	39½	Gannett 1.76	4.0 14 101	44½	43⅞	44½+ ⅜
17½	6¾	GapStr .30	2.5 5 137	12¼	12	12 — ¼
32⅛	16¼	GardDn 1	3.1 12 701	u32⅞	32⅛	32⅝+ ⅝
29⅛	16½	GarRnk 1.24	6.6 6 5	18¾	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
15⅝	12⅜	GasSvc 1.26	9.1 5 137	14¼	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy .60	7.3 4 16	8¼	8⅛	8¼
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO .28	.6 20 187	43⅞	43¼	43½+ ⅜
34⅝	23	Geico 1	3.5 9 58	28⅜	28	28½+ ½
24⅞	20¼	GemCo	1	22½	22½	22½+ ¼
16⅛	13⅛	Gemin 1.80	12. 2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+ ⅛
11¾	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	11. 36	10¾	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
49⅛	29⅛	GnAmO .60b	1.2 24 108	48⅛	47	48¼+ ⅜
18	12⅞	GnBcsh .80	5.2 4 2	15¼	15¼	15¼— ⅛
20⅜	12¼	GnCable 1.10	6.2 11 238	18	17¼	17⅝+ ⅜
24⅜	20	GnCbl pr1.94	8.4 13	23¼	22⅞	23 + ⅜
9½	6¼	GnCare s	8 15	7½	7¼	7½+ ⅛
20⅝	19	GCinma s	9 30	20½	19⅞	19⅞— ½
37½	28⅝	GnDyn s 1.20	3.7 346	32¼	32	32¼+ ⅛
57⅝	45½	GenEl 2.60	5.3 9 871	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛+ ½
36½	28	GnFds 1.80	5.4 7 131	33⅜	33	33¼+ ⅜
29¼	21⅞	GnGth 1.54e	5.4 19 6	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
16⅝	8⅝	GnHost .60	3.7 10 150	16½	16¼	16¼— ⅛
41⅝	22½	GnInst .60	1.5 9 733	39¾	39⅜	39½+ ⅜
40¼	31	GnInstr pf 3	7.6 5	39⅝	39½	39½+ ⅜
21½	11⅛	GenMed .44	3.7 11 35	12	11⅞	12
34⅛	24¼	GnMills 1.16	4.7 9 269	24⅞	24½	24⅝+ ¼
66⅞	53⅛	GMot 6e	10. 5 3050	60⅛	59½	59⅝+ ⅛
52	43⅝	GMot pf3.75	8.2 1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+ ⅜
69½	59	GMot pf 5	8.2 18	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	GnPort .60	4.1 6 42	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+ ⅜
19⅝	11¼	GPU 1.80	16. 5 3667	11⅜	d11⅛	11⅜— ⅜
10¼	5	GnRefr	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
33⅜	24⅜	GnSignl 1	3.4 9 205	29⅞	29⅝	29½+ ¼
9¼	6¾	GnSteel .40b	4.4 7 30	9⅛	9	9⅛
32⅛	27⅜	GTE 2.48	8.8 7 1858	28½	28⅛	28¼+ ¼
28⅛	24½	GTE pf 2.48	9.8 2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛— ⅛
15¼	12¼	GTFl pf1.25	10. z20	12½	12½	12½
31⅜	22¼	GTire 1.50	5.8 5 253	26¼	25⅞	26
7½	3⅜	Genesco	134	5¼	5⅛	5¼
36⅝	22⅞	Genstr 2	6 13	u37	36¾	37 + ⅜
26½	22⅞	GenuPt s.88	3.7 13 68	24¼	24	24
32½	24	GaPac 1.10	3.8 9 1401	28⅝	28	28⅝+ ½
36¼	34⅛	GaPac pf n.45e	1.3 29	35¼	35⅛	35¼— ⅛
24⅝	24⅛	GaPw pf n2.56	11. 142	24⅛	24¼	24¼— ⅛
27⅜	23½	GaPw pf2.52	11. 27	23⅝	23½	23⅝+ ⅛
29½	25¼	GaPw pf2.75	10. 4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅛
81	70½	GaPw pf7.72	11. z30	71	71	71
37¼	21¼	Geosrc .68e	1.9 11 58	36	35¼	35½+ ½
34⅛	25⅜	GerbPd 1.50	5.4 8 11	27¾	27½	27¾— ⅛
47¼	33	Getty 1.20	2.6 12 569	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛+ ⅞
18½	17⅝	Getty pf1.20	6.7 38	18	18	18 — ⅛
10⅛	6¼	GiantPC .60	6.1 13 19	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ¼
16½	10¼	GibrFn .60	4.3 6 55	14	13¾	14
16¾	12¼	GidLew .70	4.2 4 413	u17	16¼	16⅝+ ½
16⅛	13⅛	GiffHil s.80	5.6 5 8	14½	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛
33	24	Gillette 1.60	6.0 8 212	26⅜	26¼	26½+ ⅜
12¼	6¼	Ginosinc .20	2.5 6 23	8	7⅞	8
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	3.3 9 16	24⅛	24	24 — ⅛
20	10⅛	GlobMar	10 131	18¾	18⅛	18⅝+ ⅜
14	10⅛	GldWFn .50	3.7 6 181	13⅝	13½	13½
23¾	16⅛	Gdrich 1.44	7.3 4 49	19⅝	19⅛	19¾— ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Goodyr 1.30	7.2 6 1655	18⅛	17¾	18 + ⅛
22½	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.8 5 18	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+ ⅛
34¼	25	Gould 1.60	6.2 8 164	26	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	Grace 1.90	6.6 6 98	29	28⅞	28⅞
38	28⅜	Graingr .76	2.3 11 13	32⅜	32⅛	32¼+ ½
17¼	10⅛	Granitvl 1	8.8 379 13	11½	11⅝	11⅝— ¼
19⅜	12½	GrayDr .80	5.3 6 53	15⅛	15	15⅛+ ⅛
9¼	5	GtAtPc	137	7½	7⅛	7⅛— ¼
42½	24⅝	GtLkD 1a	2.6 5 42	39	38½	39 + ½
27⅜	21⅛	GNIrn 2.25e	8.5 9 7	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜— ⅛
38¼	26⅛	GtNoNk 1.40	3.9 8 1078	36⅛	35⅝	36 — ¼
19⅝	16¾	GtWFin s.84	4.3 5 689	u19¾	18⅞	19⅛+ ⅜
14½	11	Greyh 1.04	8.9 9 409	12	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt	55	9-16	½	½
11⅞	7¾	GrowG .44b	4.6 6 55	9½	9¼	9½+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	GthRty	3	5	5	5
24⅞	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	6.2 8 257	19½	18½	19¼+1
20⅜	14	Guardin .36	1.9 7 9	18⅝	18½	18⅝— ⅛
16¼	11¼	GlfWstn .75	5.2 3 516	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
78	55⅜	GlfW pf 3.87	5.7 2	68	67½	68
36⅞	28¼	GlfW pf2.50	7.6 3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
27⅝	22¼	GulfOil 1.90	7.0 7 1058	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+ ⅜
14	8½	GulfRes .32	2.3 9 656	13⅝	13⅜	13½+1⅛
19⅞	14⅝	GulfR pf1.30	7.2 11	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅛	GulfR pf1.60	8.5 15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛
15¼	11⅛	GltStUt 1.36	10. 8 113	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛
16⅝	12¼	GullUtd .92	6.3 7 110	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
11⅛	6	Gulton .40	3.5 8 74	11⅜	11⅛	11½+ ⅜
		— H—H—H —				
4⅞	2⅝	HMW	7 20	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
40½	32⅝	HackW 3.60	8.9 8 3	40½	40½	40½+ ¼
7⅝	4⅞	Halaco	3 14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
31	22	HallFB 1.24	4.7 11 22	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
78⅞	55½	Hallibt 1.80	2.6 10 645	68⅝	67⅛	68⅝+ ⅞
26⅝	17½	HamP 1.40	6.0 7 211	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
17⅞	14	HanJS 1.51e	10. 187	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅜	HanJI 1.84a	9.9 28	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
24¼	11¼	Hndlmn 1	7.6 5 137	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅜	HandyH .60	3.0 11 4	20⅛	20¼	20¼
41¼	28¾	Hanna 1.80	4.6 14 10	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
41⅜	26	HarBrJ 1.44	3.6 23 84	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	8¼	Hardees .24	2.0 5 30	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+ ⅛
23⅞	12⅞	Harnishf 1	7.3 12 53	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝— ⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah .50	2.1 12 49	24	23⅝	23⅞
34⅞	26⅝	HarrBk 1.66	6.2 6 21	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛
37	25¼	Harris .76	2.2 11 449	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜+ ⅛
36⅝	28	Harsco 1.80	5.6 7 38	32⅛	31¾	32⅛+ ⅜
16	10	HartSM .88	7.0 6 106	12⅝	12	12⅝+ ⅛
27¾	16¾	HarteHk .56	2.7 12 3	20½	20⅛	20½+ ¼
14¼	7	HartfZd .40	3.6 5 12	11	10⅞	11
17⅞	14⅛	HatSe 1.50	9.8 10 4	15¼	15⅛	15¼— ⅛
28¾	24	HwlEl 2.24	8.6 8 8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
19⅛	15¼	HayesA 1.28	7.3 11 8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
17¾	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.9 7 24	15⅜	15¼	15⅜— ⅛
27⅝	15	HealthTec	5 19	22⅜	22¼	22⅜— ⅜
14½	8½	Hecks .30	2.6 7 39	11½	11⅜	11½
11¾	4⅝	HeclaM	23 81	10	9⅝	10 + ⅜
28½	20	HeilmB s	8 76	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+ ⅜
44⅛	35⅜	HeinzH 2	5.0 9 86	40⅝	39½	40⅝+ ⅞
34⅞	27½	Heinz pf1.70	5.6 1	30¼	30¼	30¼
11½	6⅝	HeleneC	5 5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
21¼	16	Hellrlnt 1.10	6.3 6 55	17¾	17½	17½— ½
51⅛	35⅝	HelmrP .48	.9 11 29	51	50⅝	50⅝— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	HemCap	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
21⅝	13⅞	Hercules 1	5.0 7 318	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+ ⅜
22½	17⅜	Hershy 1.30	6.8 6 188	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+ ⅜
13¼	7	Hesston	10	10⅝	10⅜	10½
31⅞	25¼	Heublin 1.52	5.1 10 323	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝+ ¼
97	72⅝	HewlPk .60	.6 17 269	97	96	96⅛+ ⅜
11⅝	5½	HghVlt .10	1.2 11 54	8⅝	7⅞	8¼+ ⅛
37⅞	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.0 8 x4	36½	36⅛	36½
35⅞	22	Hilton 1	3.0 12 578	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞+ ¼
23¼	15⅛	Hobart 1.08	5.8 8 61	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
32⅜	15¼	Holiday .66	3.5 9 368	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
29⅛	15	HollyS	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜+ ⅛
11½	10	HmeG pf1.10	10. 13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
40	29	Homstk 1.10a	3.5 11 91	31⅜	31⅛	31⅝
30⅝	22	Honda .37e	1.4 15 3	27½	27⅜	27⅜— ⅛
75¾	49¼	Honwll 2.20	3.2 7 474	68⅝	68	68⅛+ ¼
25½	18⅛	HoovU 1.24	5.6 6 58	22⅜	22	22
5⅝	2⅛	Horizon	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
34½	24⅞	HospCp .50	1.7 11 29	28⅞	29	29 + ⅛
27	13¾	Hostlnft .60	3.8 6 5	16	16	16 + ⅛
38½	19¼	Houdle 1.20a	3.1 12 407	u38⅞	38⅛	38½+ ⅛
32½	21⅜	HouaM 1.40	4.4 7 4	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	HousFb .36	6.1 14 25	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
21¾	16⅞	HoushF 1.45	8.0 6 389	18⅛	18	18⅛+ ⅛
35½	28⅞	HouF pf2.50	8.3 5	30	29⅞	30 + ⅛
33⅞	26⅞	HousIn 2.36	7.8 7 735	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅛	HousNG 1	3.5 9 460	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅜
17	9	HowdJn .44	4.0 7 629	11⅛	11	11
18⅞	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8.8 10 9	18⅛	18	18⅛+ ⅛
21	17	HudsMin	38 16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+ ⅛
51⅛	30¼	HughsTl .92	1.9 10 351	49½	48¼	49½+1⅛
33½	14¼	Humon .75	2.6 14 47	29	28⅝	28⅞+ ½
24⅝	21¼	Huma pf2.50	11. 78	22⅞	22½	22⅝+ ⅛
17⅛	10¼	HuntCh .40	2.8 11 35	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	HuntIR	167	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
24	13½	HuttEF .68	4.0 4 42	17	16⅝	17 + ⅜
14⅛	9⅝	Huyck .72	6.1 9 67	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —				
32½	22½	IC Ind 1.68	6.4 5 287	26½	26¼	26⅝+ ⅛
51	39⅝	IC In pf3.50	8.1 8	43½	43¼	43⅝+ ⅛
8	4	ICN	98	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
47⅞	34	INACp 3	6.7 5 421	45	43½	44⅝+ ⅞
24⅞	23	INA pf n1.90	7.9 35	24	23⅝	24 + ⅛
18½	15⅞	INAIn 1.62	9.6 3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
13⅞	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.4 43 412	13	12⅞	12⅞
40	28⅞	IUInt A	1	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝+ ⅛
21½	15⅞	IUInt pf1.25	6.2 1	20⅛	20⅛	20¼+ ¼
17	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.5 2	16¼	16	16 — ¼
27⅝	24	IdahoP 2.28	9.5 8 65	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
28	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	6.7 6 52	23⅞	23½	23⅞
6⅛	4	IdealT .24r	4.5 35	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
25½	21⅛	IllPowr 2.28	10. 8 134	22	21⅞	21⅞
28½	20⅜	ITW 1	3.7 9 5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅛
26¼	15	ImplCp 1	4.3 5 49	23⅞	23	23⅛+ ⅛
21¼	14⅝	INCO .40	1.9 56 346	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	IndiM pf2.15	10. 2	21	21	21 + ⅜
24⅝	20⅛	IndiM pf2.25	11. 8	21¼	21⅛	21⅛— ⅛
27⅞	24¼	IndiGas 2.40	8.7 5 3	27½	27⅛	27⅛+ ⅛
24¼	21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	9.6 8 232	22½	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
19⅜	15⅛	IndiNat 1.44	8.1 5 13	18	17⅞	17⅞
22⅝	11⅞	Inexco .14	.8 20 138	17⅞	17¼	17¼+ ¼
64¼	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.4 7 86	49½	49	49 — ⅛
44	30⅝	IngR pf2.35	7.0 18	33⅝	33½	33⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	InarTec .50	3.3 17 6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
41⅝	33⅛	InlndStl 2.80a	7.4 5 160	38	37⅜	38 + ¼
17¼	11⅛	Inslico .94b	7.0 6 45	13½	13¼	13½
19½	13½	Inslic pf1.25	7.8 4	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	InstInvTr	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
21	13⅜	Integon .44a	2.6 8 20	17⅛	17	17⅛+ ⅛
22½	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.7 13	20	19⅝	19⅝
45½	34	Interco 2.20	5.7 6 110	38⅝	38	38⅝+ ⅛
28½	12½	IntDiv 8.11e	6 11	27⅞	27¾	27⅞+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	8.3 15 43	26⅝	26¼	26⅛— ⅛
18⅛	10	IntAlum .50	4.1 7 10	12¼	12	12¼+ ¼
322	253	IBM 13.76	4.4 14 846	312⅝	309⅞	311½+1½
27⅞	20⅝	IntFlav .68	3.0 15 250	22⅞	22	22⅝+ ⅝
44⅞	29⅛	IntHarv 2.30	5.8 5 241	39⅞	39½	39⅝+ ⅛
47½	34	IntMin 3	6.7 7 191	44⅞	44½	44⅝+ ⅜
25½	17	IntMult 1.10	5.2 7 30	21½	21¼	21¼
49¼	35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	4.8 6 871	45⅝	44⅞	45½+ ⅛
16	8¼	IntRect .25	2.8 6 76	12⅝	12⅜	12½+ ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.6 6 916	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅛
61¼	47½	IntTT pfH 4	7.7 2	52	52	52 +1¼
56⅝	44⅝	IntTT pfJ 4	8.5 1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+1
59⅞	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.6 78	46⅞	46	46½+1
61½	49¼	IntTT pfO 5	9.3 16	53½	53¼	53½+ ⅛
41⅞	32⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.3 17	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+ ⅛
58⅝	47½	IntTT pf4.50	8.9 15	50⅝	50	50½+ ¼
23⅝	15	Intrpce 1.30	6.8 6 25	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
39¼	29	IntrpGp 1.60	4.5 7 50	35½	35⅛	35½+ ⅛
16	14	IntstPw 1.50	10. 8 19	14½	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛
38¼	17½	Intrway .80	2.4 6 911	34¼	31⅝	32⅞—1⅜
53⅝	33½	IowaBf .52	1.2 5 24	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛+ ⅝
21¼	21¼	IowaBf wi	5	u21⅝	21½	21⅝+ ⅜
17⅝	14⅛	IowaEl 1.50	11. 7 19	14¼	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
22	19¼	IowIlG 2	10. 7 x14	19⅝	19½	19⅝+ ⅛
27	23⅝	IowIll pf2.31	10. z100	23½	d23	23 — ½
28	23⅝	IowaPL 2.40	9.9 7 14	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.7 7 58	21	20⅞	21 + ¼
9⅝	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.0 14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
32½	14	ItekCp	14 218	24⅞	22½	24½+1½
37½	18⅛	ItelCp .80	3.8 5 342	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
15⅞	13	Itel pf 1.44	11. 6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞— ⅛
		— J—J—J —				
28¼	19⅛	JmesF 1.20	5.7 9 10	21	20⅞	21 + ⅜
14½	6⅞	Jamswy .08b	.8 5 25	10⅛	9⅞	10 + ⅛
19⅝	14⅞	Jantzen 1	5.4 4 16	18½	18⅛	18½+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	JapnF 1.56e	16. 119	10	9⅞	10
35⅝	28⅜	JeffPilt 1.04	3.3 8 94	31⅜	31	31½+ ⅛
44	36¼	JerC pf 4	11. z20	37	37	37
88½	70	JerC pf 8.12	12. z520	69⅞	d69⅞	69⅞— ¼
97	68	JerC pf 8	12. z80	69⅞	69¼	69¼
122	105	JerC pf13.50	13. z350	107⅛	106	106 —1⅛
110⅝	99⅝	JerC pf 11	11. z350	100	100	100
25⅛	18⅜	JerC pf 2.18	11. 4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
26	18⅛	JewelC 1.68	7.2 6 136	23½	22⅞	23¼+ ¼
6	2⅞	Jewelcor	9 173	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
34⅛	22½	JhnMan 1.80	7.1 5 1417	25½	24⅝	25⅛+1
62⅛	60	JhnMn pf n 5.40	8.7 64	62¼	62⅛	62⅛
89	67⅜	JohnJn 2	2.8 14 928	71¼	70⅛	71 + ⅛
12	5⅛	JohnEF	15 24	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛
34½	21¼	JohnCn 1.10	3.8 8 199	30⅝	29	29 —1⅝
39⅝	28¼	JohnCn pf 2	5.3 1	38	38	38
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.8 8 134	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
51	44	JonLaupf 5	11. z50	44⅛	44	44 —1
37½	27⅝	Jorgen 1.30	3.9 6 1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
23⅝	16⅝	Jostens .84	4.6 8 42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
38½	27⅛	JoyMfg 1.64	5.1 9 39	32¼	32	32¼+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —				
87	49	KLM 1.35r	2.4 4 5	56	55	55⅛+1½
29⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.2 10 524	26⅝	26	26⅛+ ½
31½	16¾	KaiserAl 1	4.9 5 1238	20⅝	20⅛	20¼
73	56	KaiAl pf4.12	5.9 1	69½	69½	69½
81	63	KaiAl pf4.75	6.0 2	79	79	79 +1
29⅝	16¾	KaiCe 1.20	4.9 4 404	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+ ½
31	17⅜	KaisrSt 1.50	5.2 12 61	29	28⅞	29 — ¼
9⅝	6⅝	KaneMll .28	3.9 8 77	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
19½	12¼	Kaneb .70	4.4 9 324	16⅛	15⅝	16 + ⅜
29¼	24	KCPL 2.56	10. 7 20	25½	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
42	37	KCPL pf3.80	10. z90	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝— ⅛
28⅝	17½	KCSoln .90	3.4 7 31	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝— ⅛
12½	10	KCSou pf 1	9.9 z10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
27	17⅝	KanGE 1.90	10. 8 64	18⅝	18	18⅝
23	18⅝	KanNb 1.48b	7.3 7 7	20⅛	20	20⅛+ ½
22½	19	KanPLt 1.96	10. 7 58	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
28⅝	24	KaPL pf2.32	9.5 2	24½	24½	24½+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	KaPL pf2.23	9.3 2	24	24	24 — ⅛
11	5⅜	Katylnd	3 102	7⅝	7	7⅝+ ⅛
28⅛	16⅝	Katy pf1.46	7.3 6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅛
10¼	5⅛	KaufBr .24	2.7 6 112	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+ ⅛
19¼	11	Keene .40	2.7 5 33	14⅝	14½	14⅝
14⅛	6⅜	Keller .30b	3.0 7 x55	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
24⅛	17	Kellogg 1.20	6.5 10 72	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝— ⅛
23½	12¼	Kellwd 1.12	8.2 7 4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
39	29⅝	Kennct 1.32	3.4 9 39	u39¼	38⅜	39¼+1⅛
29	19	Kennct .60e	2.7 151 724	22⅜	22½	22⅝+ ⅛
22	17¼	KyUtil 2.04	10. 7 43	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	KerrGls .48	2.8 6 143	14⅝	14¼	14½— ⅛
56⅞	41⅜	KerrM 1.55	3.2 11 428	48⅛	47⅛	48 + ⅜
16½	9½	KeysCon	6 8	12⅝	12¼	12⅝— ⅛
25⅝	16¼	Keyslnt .48	2.1 13 127	23⅛	23	23 + ⅛
38⅝	27⅜	KiddeW 1.60	5.1 5 167	31¼	30⅞	31¼+ ¼
52	41½	Kidde prB 4	8.9 2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+ ⅛
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	9.0 4	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝— ⅛
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.2 7 106	46⅝	45⅞	46⅝+1
18	11⅝	KingDSt .90	6.8 7 138	13⅜	13¼	13¼
30⅛	16⅜	Kirsch 1.25	6.5 5 11	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
29⅞	22	KnistRd .60	2.6 10 59	23⅝	23¼	23¼+ ⅛
25⅛	14½	Koehrin 1	5.3 5 136	19	18	18⅝+ ⅜
35¼	27⅝	Koeh pf2.75	9.1 2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
31¼	19⅛	Kolmor .64	2.1 12 105	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛+ ⅛
24⅞	17⅝	Koppers 1.20	5.5 7 31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
53⅝	43⅛	Kopprpf 4	9.1 z100	45	44	44 —1
12⅝	7⅝	Koracp .34	3.4 4 21	10	10	10 + ⅛
49⅛	43	Kraft 3	6.7 7 121	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Kroehlr	12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
42⅛	30½	Kroger 2.32	5.8 6 84	40½	39⅝	40¼+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Kuhlm .80a	5.4 6 2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
14	9	Kysor .80	6.2 5 45	13	12⅞	12⅞
		— L—L—L —				
13¼	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.3 7 8	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
18½	14⅛	LITCO 1	6.0 7 21	17	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛
13½	5⅝	LTV	7 503	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
19	9⅝	LTVA .32t	2.4 1	13½	13½	13½— ½
9⅝	6½	LTV pf 1	2	9½	9½	9½— ⅛
28¼	21⅛	LTV pf 2.60	9.2 54	u28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+ ⅜
12⅛	8	LQuint 1.08t	10. 15 196	11	10⅞	10⅞+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	9.0 6 7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	LamSe 1	4.1 7 48	24¼	23⅝	24⅛+ ⅛
23½	12⅛	LaneBry 1	5.2 9 53	19⅝	19⅛	19¼+ ⅜
35⅝	22½	Lanier .50	1.5 14 5	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+ ½
15	8⅝	LawlCh .48	3.5 16 90	13⅝	13½	13⅝— ⅛
24	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.1 5 798	20⅝	19⅝	20¼+ ½
59	36	LearS pf2.25	4.5 21	50	50	50 +1¼
23⅛	18⅜	LawTrm s 1.20	5.5 7 5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+
25	19⅛	LeaEnt .72	3.5 11 16	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—
25	17⅛	Leesona 1.16	5.7 6 14	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛+
3⅛	1⅝	LehValy	6 5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11⅝	9⅛	Lehmn 1.31e	13. x100	10⅜	10¼	10¼+
14½	6⅛	Lennar .40	2.7 5 137	u14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+1
32⅜	24	Lenox 1.30	4.5 8 5	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝—
10⅛	6⅜	LesFay .48	6.2 5 162	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
18⅛	13⅛	LevFdC	1 8	17	16⅞	17 +
14⅛	13⅛	LevFIn .75a	5.4 12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
50⅝	31	LeviStr 1.80	3.6 7 293	50¼	49⅝	50 —
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.7 6 735	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛+
28⅛	23	LOF 2.20	7.7 5 128	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛+
35⅛	25⅜	LibrtyCp .88	2.6 7 3	33½	33½	33½
5½	2½	LibrtyLn	6 326	3½	3⅛	3½+
13⅛	9½	LibtL pf1.25	9.8 30	13	11½	12⅝+1
41⅝	29⅝	Liggett 2.50	7.0 6 83	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+
55½	41½	LillyEli 1.80	3.3 13 842	54⅝	54	54⅝+
43	34	LincNt 2.80	7.2 6 217	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞+
18⅛	15½	LincPl 1.76	11. 8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
8⅝	3	Lionel .12	1.8 9 237	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—
38½	17⅛	Litton .58t	2.2 792	26⅛	25¾	26 +
60	44	Litton pf 3	5.4 3	56	55	56 +1
21⅛	17¼	Litton pf 2	10. 4	20	20	20
37⅝	16½	Lockhd	5 305	21⅝	20½	21⅛+
55¼	34⅞	Loews 1.20	2.5 4 75	47⅞	47⅛	47⅝+
15½	9⅝	LomFn .80	6.7 8 60	12⅛	12	12
20⅝	14½	LomM 1.93	10. 10 11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+
27⅛	18⅛	LnStar 1.40	5.8 6 212	24⅛	24	24
19⅝	15⅝	LILCo 1.70	10. 7 190	16⅝	16⅜	16½
27	23	LIL pfP2.43	10. 6	24⅜	24	24 —
27¾	24⅛	LIL pfO2.47	9.6 1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
34	24	LongDr .64	2.2 13 47	29⅝	29⅜	29¼+
39⅛	23¼	LoralCp 1	3.1 10 22	32	32	32 +
29⅛	19½	LaLand 1.28	4.4 10 734	u29⅛	28⅝	29 +
24⅛	15⅝	LaPac .60b	2.8 7 337	21⅞	21⅝	21¾+
24⅛	20⅛	LouvGs 2	10. 10 19	20⅛	d20	20 —
19¾	11⅛	Lowenst .60	3.9 5 30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—
49⅝	37⅛	Lubrzl 1.60	3.6 11 392	44	43⅝	43⅞
18½	13⅛	LuckyS 1	6.3 9 432	16¼	16	16 —
18⅛	7⅛	Ludlow .60	3.5 16 272	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+
19	14⅛	Lukens .96	6.2 6 x8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+
19⅛	9⅝	LvnCSys .40	2.5 14 93	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+
		— M—M—M —				
24	21¼	MACOM s.24	1.0 20 61	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
46⅛	31⅝	MCA 1.20	3.1 7 117	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+
14¼	8	MEI .40	3.1 8 26	13	12⅝	12⅝—
28⅝	16	MGIC 1	4.5 8 549	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+
21⅞	13½	MacAF 1	6.6 7 16	15⅛	15	15⅛—
14	8⅛	MacDn .40	4.4 5 59	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+
15	6⅛	Macke .48	5.3 5 30	9⅛	9	9
19	8⅛	Macmill .72	4.0 11 1079	18⅛	17	18 —
28½	15½	Mcml pf1.20	4.4 1	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝—
45⅛	32	Macy 1.65	4.5 6 57	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞+
15⅝	12⅛	MdsFd 1.29e	9.1 49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf .60	5.6 5 76	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
32⅛	24½	MalanH .96	3.1 11 42	31	31	31
13⅛	8⅝	Manhin .30	2.8 4 8	11	10⅝	10⅝
14¼	4⅞	ManhLf .30	3.5 13 44	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+
40½	30⅝	MfrHan 2.28	6.5 6 356	35⅛	35¼	35⅛+
38⅝	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.5 10 197	31	30½	30⅞+
38½	17¼	MaratM .80	2.5 7 208	32⅞	31⅝	32⅛+
72½	41⅞	MaratO 2.40	3.3 11 695	u73⅛	72	73 +1
28⅝	17½	Maremt 1	3.6 8 387	27⅝	27	27⅝+
17⅞	13½	MarMid .80	5.0 13 84	16⅛	16	16
17⅛	11⅝	MarionL .64	5.3 8 100	12	11⅞	12 +
18⅞	9⅛	MarkCtl .36	2.9 13 4	12½	12¼	12¼
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20	7.9 13	15½	15⅛	15⅛—
35⅛	21	Marley 1	4.3 8 32	23½	23¼	23½+
16⅞	10⅛	Marriot .16	1.1 10 677	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+
68⅝	56½	MrshM 3.20	4.9 13 113	65	64⅛	65 +
25½	15½	MrshF 1.24	6.4 9 179	19⅝	19⅛	19½+
35⅝	24⅛	MartM 1.80	5.1 6 228	35¼	34⅝	35⅛+
14	9	MaryK .48	3.6 9 36	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+
26⅝	18	Md Cup .56	2.7 7 50	20½	20	20½+
26	18¼	Masco .60	2.7 10 35	22¼	21⅞	22¼+
30⅝	17½	Masonit 1.20	4.5 8 181	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝+
15⅜	11⅛	MasM 1.34e	10. 10 19	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—
13	8	MassyF	765	11⅝	11½	11½—
17⅛	15⅛	MasCp 1.68	11. x22	16	15⅝	15⅝—
11⅝	10⅛	Masinc 1.08	10. 70	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
43⅛	30⅝	MatsuE .39e	1.1 9 11	34⅛	34	34
13⅛	6⅜	Mattel .30e	3.1 8 1179	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+
9⅛	3½	Mattel wt	1388	6⅛	6	6⅛+
27⅛	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.3 7 151	26½	26⅛	26⅛+
25⅛	18½	MayerO 1	4.2 11 11	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝—
	3⅝	MaysJW	4 10	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅝	22½	Maytg 1.60a	6.3 9 62	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+
31½	18⅝	McDermI 1	5.4 5 879	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—
35⅜	24⅜	McDr pf2.20	8.9 28	25	24⅞	24⅞—
32½	28	McDr pf2.60	9.1 254	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—
48½	31¾	McDnld .36	.8 11 1833	43⅞	42⅝	43 —
40½	26¼	McDonD .75	2.5 7 133	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+
30⅛	23⅛	McDonh 1.20	4.0 6 31	30⅛	29½	30 +
30⅛	22½	McGEd 1.80	6.8 7 26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—
34	20⅛	McGrH 1.28	4.9 10 427	26⅝	26	26 —
41⅛	18⅝	McIntyr	z1000	40½	39	39 —
21¼	12	McLean .64	4.3 6 33	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+
13⅛	8¼	McLout	3 5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—
24⅝	9⅜	McMorO .10	.4 64 483	u25⅛	23⅝	24⅝+
15⅝	10	McNeil .80	5.7 7 69	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+
33⅝	19⅝	Mead 1.60	5.6 5 255	29	28	28⅜+
45⅝	22½	Measrx .56	1.1 16 47	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞+
17½	13⅝	Medco s.40	2.3 10 224	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛+
41⅞	13⅜	Medtrn .48	1.2 14 117	39⅝	39	39⅛+
33⅝	24⅝	Melville 1.40	4.8 8 61	29¼	29	29 —
60⅝	25⅝	Memorex	6 928	39	38⅝	38⅝+
37	31½	MercStr 1a	2.9 5 56	35	34¾	34⅝+
32⅝	24⅝	MerTx 1.48	5.1 6 33	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+
71⅞	53¼	Merck 1.90	2.9 15 1368	66	65⅛	65⅝+
40¼	26¼	Meridth 1	3.2 6 87	30	29⅝	30 +
24⅛	14⅝	MerrLy .88	4.6 8 583	19⅛	18½	19⅛+
45½	26⅝	MesaPet .48	1.1 17 881	44⅝	43	44 +
16⅛	13⅛	Mesab 1.44e	8.7 11 x40	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—
24⅛	17⅛	Mestk .60a	3.1 35 34	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—
27⅝	20⅛	MGM s .60	2.4 11 486	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—
71	44¼	Metrm 2.40	4.5 7 21	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+
80	29⅛	MtE pfC3.90	13. z300	31	31	31 —
91½	69	MtE pf8.12	12. z310	69	d67⅛	67⅛—
87¼	65	MtE pfG7.68	12. z750	65½	65⅛	65⅛—
92½	69⅛	MtE pfJ8.32	12. z200	70	69½	70
89½	65¼	MtE pf8.12	12. z420	66	d65	65⅛—
97	68½	MtE pf 8.32	12. z760	69	d66⅛	67 —
16	12⅛	MchGs 1.30b	9.0 8 13	14⅝	14½	14½—
29	25½	MhWl pf2.67	9.8 1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—
19	16⅛	MdCTel 1.40	7.8 7 24	18⅛	18	18 —
26⅝	21⅝	MdCT pf2.06	8.8 2	23½	23⅛	23½
17⅝	14¼	MidSUt 1.52	11. 6 552	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+
3	1¼	MidlndM	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20⅛	14	MidRos 1.10	5.7 7 16	19⅛	19	19⅛+
30½	21½	MillerW .90	3.2 11 18	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝—
27⅛	15½	MiltBrd .80	3.0 9 76	26⅝	26½	26⅝+
19⅝	11½	MilRoy .30	1.7 12 3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—
23½	19	MinnGs 1.84	8.5 6 4	22	21⅞	21⅞—
66	48½	MMM 2.40	4.2 11 674	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛+
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.5 6 44	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—
14⅝	9⅝	MirroAl .96	8.4 9 23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—
39⅝	20⅝	MisnIns .80	2.2 8 168	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+
59½	46	MPacC 2.80	5.3 6 39	53	51⅛	53
15⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.4 9 7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
25⅝	21	MoPS pf2.44	11. 4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—
27⅛	23	MoPS pr2.61	11. 1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—
78½	60	Mobil 4.80	6.1 7 1076	u78⅞	77⅛	77⅞+
4⅝	2⅛	MobileH	13 37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—
19⅝	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.4 7 49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+
15⅝	10⅝	Mohasco .90	7.1 7 292	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta	12 275	12	11⅞	11⅞—
24⅝	13⅝	MohkR 1.20	8.2 6 2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—
17½	14⅝	Monrh s .92	6.8 5 16	15⅝	15	15⅝+
39¼	16¼	Monogr .52	1.3 10 79	u39⅝	39½	39⅝+
60¼	45	Monsan 3.20	6.5 6 278	49½	48⅝	49⅛+
18½	16	MntDU 1.50	8.4 7 10	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+
24½	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.0 8 57	22¼	22⅝	22⅝—
22¼	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.4 21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—
10⅝	7½	MONY .92e	11. 9 32	8⅝	8	8⅝
39⅝	27	MooreM 1	3.0 6 36	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+
52	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.2 7 213	48½	48⅛	48⅛+
30	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	5.8 5 20	25⅝	25½	25⅝+
20⅛	13	MorseSh .66	4.0 6 101	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm	7 68	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—

(Continued on Page 11)

VCP

BANQUE VERNES ET COMMERCIALE DE PARIS

The Annual Shareholders meeting was held at the Paris head office on April 19, 1979. Shareholders have approved the accounts for 1978, which were presented for the first time in respect of the new bank accounting standards.

As of Dec. 31, 1978 the bank's balance sheet totalled F.F. 6.08 billions versus F.F. 5.4 billions on Dec. 31, 1977, with deposits reaching close to F.F. 3 billions and credits to clients nearly 3.5 billions. 1978 average deposits and outstanding credits showed an increase over 1977 comparable figures of respectively 22% and 12%. Net profit after taxes for 1978 amounted to F.F. 25.1 millions including long term capital gains of F.F. 0.8 millions; 1977 figures were F.F. 27.6 millions and F.F. 2.27 millions respectively.

Shareholders voted a net dividend of F.F. 13.50 per share of F. 100 par value, identical to 1977's one; this dividend applies to a capital increased from F.F. 120 millions to F.F. 125.1 millions in 1978 as a consequence of the merger with BANQUE AUXILIAIRE. They also authorized the Board of Directors to proceed to new ordinary bond issues for a maximum amount of F.F. 250 millions. Mr. Pierre VERNES and COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ELECTRONIQUE were reelected members of the Board for another six years.

In his address to shareholders, chairman Jean-Marc VERNES pointed out the efforts made during the last two years in order to build up a larger branch-network (it was increased from 11 to 33 branches among which a large regional one in Lyon):

"This achievement necessitated new investments and general expenses: 1978 results before long term capital gains can thus be considered as satisfactory; as soon as 1979 should we collect the fruits of this policy". In his conclusion, Chairman VERNES indicated:

"Despite a troubled international situation and periods of agitation due to frequent elections, my opinion is that the only way to ensure work and profit for everyone is liberalism".

On the same day the Board of Directors, making partial use of the shareholders authorization, decided to issue F.F. 120 millions of 9.80% twelve years bonds on the french financial market.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-92	90¾	91¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	91½	92½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91¼	92¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	90	91
BFCE 8¾-83	97¼	98¼
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98¼	99¼
BrokenHill 8-85	93	94
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	96	97
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	92¾	93¾
Charbonas 8⅞-81	97¼	98¼
CityInvest 8¾-84	93½	94½
Cons Food 7½-91	87¾	88¾
Conoco 8-86	95¾	96¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	96¾	97¾
EEC 7¾-84	91¾	92¾
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	95	96
EIB 8-84	93	94
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	93	94
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92¾	93¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	97	98
Fiat 8-82	94¼	95¼
First Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	101	102
GulfWestn 8¼-84	93½	95
Homersley 8½-84	95¾	96¾
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	92¾	93¾
ISE Cndo 9-82	97¼	98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96½	97½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	96¼	97¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	96¼	97¼
Michelin 9¼-86	98¼	99¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Montreal 9¼-83	98½	99½
NCBoard 8-87	90⅝	91⅝
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-82	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	99	181
NZealand 8½-83	97	98
NrgKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¾	91¾
Norway 8½-81	97¾	98¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92¾	93¾
Ontario 9-83	98¼	99¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	90½	91½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
QuebProv 8½-81	97¾	98¼
QuebProv 9-83	98	99
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	91	92
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8¾-82	95¾	96¾
Stlnd 8¾-88	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMoy 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7¾-87	91¼	92¼
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	95	96
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90½	91½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75½	77½
Ashland 5-88	115½	117½
Beatrice 6⅛-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	85	87
Beecham 6¾-92	117¾	118¾
Boots 6¾-93	111½	112½
Borden 6¾-91	99½	101½
Borden 5-92	86½	88½
BroadHale 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	156	158
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	64½	66½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119½	121½
CumminI 6¼-86	86½	88½
Dartind 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	92	94
Ford 5-88	83½	85½
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4⅝-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4⅝-87	73	75
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	98¾	99¾
INA 6-97	95½	97½
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	73½	75½
Jusco 6-92	109	110
Komatsu 7¼-90	133½	134½
MorganJP 4¼-87	93	95
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	100½	102½
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	73½
RCA 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4⅞-83	136½	138½
Revlon 4⅞-87	116	118
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	99½
Squibb 4¼-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	103½	105½
UnCarb 4⅞-82	89½	91½
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index-
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 · 100

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	95.38	89.33
Previous	95.30	89.33

Tokyo Exchange

April 24, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks	575
Canon	570	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	143
Dai Nip. Print	582	Mitsubi Corp.	419
Fuji Bank	337	Mitsui Co.	304
Fuji Photo	670	Mitsukoshi	490
Hitachi	254	Nippon Elec.	328
Honda Motor	596	Sharp	470
C. Itoh	282	Sony Corp	2260
Japan Air L.	2800	Sumitomo Bank	334
Kansai El. Pwr.	968	Taisho Marine	238
Kao Soap	625	Takeda	527
Kirin Brewery	438	Teijin	122
Komatsu	349	Tokyo Marine	494
Kubota	284	Toray	165
Matsu El. Ind.	741	Toyota	990

Another successful year for Credito Commerciale

Net profit for the year Lit. 4.897.083.040 (increased by 21.10%): Lit. 1.800.000.000 to the shareholders, Lit. 3.000.000.000 to the Ordinary Reserve.
Dividend per share: Lit. 180 (last year: Lit. 150 p.s.).
Customer's deposits amounted to Lit. 1.632.367.034.821 (+ 23,50%) and advances to clients rose to Lit. 704.022.373.690 (+ 18.30%).
All sectors achieved good results: securities turnover showed a profit of Lit. 12.938.000.854. foreign activities were further improved and figures regarding foreign exchange transactions' profits were Lit. 1.285.362.551.
Documentary credits, endorsements, guarantees and acceptances continued to grow and totalled Lit. 144.435.818.166.
The bank is net supplier in the interbank markets.
Personnel 1622 people were employed in 1978 (+ 7,7%).
It has been and it is our policy to increase our domestic and international activity by holding our services entirely at the disposal of our clients, and giving all matters our highly personalized attention.
The majority of our shares has been recently taken over by "Monte dei Paschi" group.

Chairman: Mr. Cesare Panizza
Vice Chairmen: Mr. Edoardo Catellani, Mr. Alberto Falck
General Manager: Mr. Giuseppe Lazzaroni.
Chief Foreign Manager: Mr. Raimondo Eruzzi.

Old tradition, modern banking.

HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR BALANCE SHEET FOR 1978: (in billion Lit.)

DEPOSITS AND LIABILITIES	
• customer deposits	1.632
• due to banks	267
• others	204
LOANS	
• customers	704
• due from banks at sight	164
• others	429
• compulsory reserves with Banca d'Italia.	231
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES	641
CAPITAL, RESERVES AND FUNDS	66

CREDITO COMMERCIALE
Milan, Italy

Notice of Redemption

Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

8½% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1979 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, $600,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

$1000 COUPON DEBENTURES BEARING THE PREFIX LETTER M

M 25	884	1727	2650	3402	4439	5407	6406	7269	8092	8787	9715	10563	11564	12581	13483	14529
31	912	1728	2659	3478	4462	5415	6419	7371	8136	8811	9759	10568	11587	12640	13513	14535
36	937	1733	2665	3495	4465	5420	6486	7326	8137	8916	9835	10576	11600	12654	13533	14536
50	953	1739	2667	3502	4479	5434	6492	7337	8138	8917	9849	10611	11601	12676	13569	14545
58	968	1757	2717	3547	4576	5442	6498	7342	8176	8922	9877	10615	11602	12690	13592	14568
90	970	1833	2768	3599	4632	5443	6526	7357	8301	8949	9911	10618	11627	12730	13624	14575
114	973	1853	2830	3627	4658	5502	6550	7373	8202	9058	9937	10626	11649	12764	13780	14589
142	981	1950	2842	3637	4706	5682	6551	7378	8248	9085	9962	10659	11745	12775	13820	14625
158	1003	1980	2844	3638	4714	5595	6639	7388	8254	9110	10000	10709	11800	12802	13847	14650
224	1005	1988	2873	3746	4732	5598	6656	7391	8269	9126	10007	10740	11801	12844	13852	14735
227	1006	2020	2875	3788	4757	5649	6662	7394	8276	9146	10021	10836	11812	12845	13862	14737
238	1007	2043	2876	3873	4766	5705	6729	7439	8308	9252	10022	10851	11822	12877	13870	14751
264	1019	2044	2882	3877	4773	5706	6750	7437	8341	9283	10033	10870	11834	12890	13882	14779
300	1097	2056	2891	3938	4794	5796	6758	7463	8345	9294	10040	10928	11851	12996	13980	14802
360	1120	2068	2911	3932	4820	5808	6771	7482	8370	9309	10061	10982	11873	13013	14022	14813
380	1121	2071	2976	3956	4834	5811	6817	7490	8377	9342	10065	10987	11919	13023	14043	14817
388	1130	2104	2986	4049	4861	5878	6818	7534	8378	9360	10085	10978	11923	13057	14048	14823
400	1134	2196	3023	4051	4915	5910	6820	7546	8400	9361	10110	10992	11941	13065	14095	14840
421	1136	2201	3035	4056	4977	5925	6834	7612	8421	9374	10115	11044	11962	13083	14165	14842
479	1149	2207	3051	4143	4983	5930	6842	7621	8429	9416	10117	11059	12006	13109	14170	14851
522	1170	2252	3114	4189	5010	5938	6868	7682	8452	9417	10147	11087	12007	13110	14236	14916
531	1185	2310	3143	4170	5018	5957	6935	7699	8569	9436	10149	11154	12061	13111	14242	14970
538	1223	2311	3156	4243	5024	5981	6938	7722	8571	9447	10273	11168	12077	13182	14256	14981
573	1263	2324	3180	4248	5048	5989	6944	7747	8580	9457	10289	11185	12110	13228	14290	14994
576	1268	2355	3202	4255	5072	5990	6989	7865	8595	9465	10316	11186	12216	13229	14310	
597	1280	2376	3214	4267	5085	5993	7011	7869	8601	9467	10336	11188	12241	13246	14326	
639	1315	2386	3248	4286	5088	6003	7026	7905	8615	9478	10343	11197	12242	13299	14338	
648	1377	2409	3270	4295	5140	6012	7041	7944	8644	9498	10418	11218	12254	13321	14341	
652	1440	2460	3280	4313	5153	6153	7058	7948	8659	9532	10419	11324	12257	13323	14363	
672	1467	2520	3281	4340	5172	6163	7064	7993	8667	9549	10427	11343	12270	13326	14364	
702	1473	2542	3285	4363	5245	6214	7091	8003	8740	9553	10455	11347	12304	13336	14366	
779	1479	2560	3301	4372	5246	6231	7096	8034	8752	9558	10478	11358	12354	13347	14377	
799	1513	2579	3332	4375	5296	6283	7118	8070	8753	9618	10525	11374	12373	13441	14433	
805	1530	2596	3379	4389	5330	6376	7131	8080	8756	9648	10530	11489	12398	13443	14441	
867	1635	2629	3390	4392	5351	6380	7223	8087	8757	9689	10542	11525	12539	13459	14506	
868	1694	2637	3394	4434	5363	6389	7327	8091	8788	9714	10548	11547	12549	13464	14519	

The Debentures specified above are to be redeemed for the said Sinking Fund at the option of the holder (a) at the **SBD-Multinational Securities—Bond Windows—2nd Floor of the Trustee, No. 111 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York**, or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Frankfurt/Main, London (Citibank House), Milan, Paris, Citibank (Belgium) S.A. in Brussels and Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City on the redemption date, at the redemption price together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest on the said Debentures will cease to accrue, and, upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date, payment will be made at the redemption price out of funds to be deposited with the Trustee.

Coupons due June 1, 1979 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL N.V.
By: CITIBANK, N.A.
as Trustee.

April 25, 1979

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10⅛-10⅜	5 3/16-5 5/16	1 5/16-1 7/16	12⅛-12⅜	7 7/16-7 11/16
2 M.	10⅝-10½	5⅛-5⅝	1 5/16-1 7/16	12 1/16-12 5/16	7⅝-8
3 M.	10½-10⅝	5⅝-5½	1⅛-1½	12 1/16-12 5/16	7⅝-8⅛
6 M.	10 13/16-10 15/16	5⅝-5⅞	2⅛-2½	12 1/16-12 5/16	8 9/16-8 13/16
1 Y.	10⅝-10⅞	6-6⅛	2½-2⅝	11 13/16-12 1/16	9⅛-9⅜

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 24, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	I.Lt.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.
Amsterdam	2.0545	4.349	108.39*	47.14*	0.2434	—	6.834*	119.68*
Brussels (a)	30.055	62.195	15.8705	6.9025	3.5605*	14.6385	—	17.309
Frankfurt	1.8953	3.92	—	43.52*	2.244x	92.34*	6.30*	110.45*
London (b)	2.06745	—	3.919	9.008	1,746.5	4.24625	63.19	3.54975
Milan	844.95	1,746.15	446.17	194.18	—	411.46	28.129	492.50
New York (c)	—	2.0695	1.8968	4.358	N.A.	2.054	N.A.	1.717
Paris	4.357	9.0095	229.86*	—	5.157x	212.12*	14.4895*	253.63*
Zurich	1.71645	3.54915	90.62325*	39.4201*	0.20315	83.6273*	5.711*	—
ECU	1.33471	0.645505	2.52981	5.81467	1,127.83	2.74216	40.1514	2.29223

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone 5.276 ; Escudo: 48.88 ; Israeli £: 22.41 ; Peseta: 67.785 ; Schilling: 13.9095 ; Sw.krona: 4.3495 ; 217.635 ; Norw. krona: 5.1445 ; Fin mark: 4.0075 ; Belgian financial franc: 30.565 ; Hong Kong $: 5.1 ; Singapore $: 2.202 ; Canadian $: 0.87505 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

BUY A FLORIDA BANK

Qualified parties please contact us for details of Florida banks available with equity investments of from $6 million to $45 million. We furnish complete references. Please ask for Robert L. Hoyt, Karl Bishopric or Alon Pareira at:

(305) 379-0731
First Equity Corp. of Florida
Investment Bankers
100 N. Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Florida 33132.

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
34⅝	25½	MorNor	1.28	4.4	9	64	29¼	28⅝	29	+¼
54⅞	36	Motrola	1.20	2.8	18	187	42½	42⅛	42⅜	−⅛
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	6.6	11	40	33¾	33⅛	33½	−¼
27⅝	24½	MtSTel	2.32	8.7	7	28	26¾	26½	26⅝	+⅛
14⅝	5¼	Munford				41	12¼	12	12	−¼
8¾	4	Munsd pf	.40	5.3		25	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.3	10	7	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅜
18⅝	11⅜	MurphC	1.28	8.3	10	19	15½	14⅞	15½	+¼
57½	36¼	MurpOil	1	2.0	13	97	49⅝	47⅞	49⅝	+1⅜
25½	14	MurryO	1	5.4	7	7	18½	18⅛	18½	−¼
14⅝	12⅝	MutOm	1.32	10.		10	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
15¼	7½	MyersL	.50	4.4	7	69	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+⅛
		— N—N—N —								
22⅝	12¾	NCH	.64	3.8	9	62	17	16⅝	17	
72⅛	49	NCR	1.60	2.3	9	516	69	68	68⅝	+1
25¼	16⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.2	9	236	23¼	23	23⅛	+⅛
27⅝	19	NLT	1.12	4.7	7	205	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+⅜
8⅝	7½	NVF s			5	54	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
28½	23	Nabisco	1.50	6.2	8	227	24¼	24	24⅛	+⅛
34½	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.0	17	195	34	33⅝	34	+⅜
33¼	12¾	Narco	.68	4.2	12	29	16½	16⅛	16½	−½
39	21⅞	Nashua	1.20	5.6	5	71	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+½
42⅝	15⅝	NatAirl	.50	1.4	17	131	37⅛	36⅛	36½	−½
33	23⅝	NAvio	2.13e	7.4		131	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+¼
22⅝	14	NatCan	.72	3.8	9	10	19⅜	19	19⅜	+⅛
16⅛	9	NtClyL	.60	4.1	9	49	15	14⅝	14¾	−¼
37¾	27½	NtDetr	1.88	6.1	5	11	31	31	31	−¼
23⅝	18	NatDist	1.80	7.9	7	207	22⅝	21⅝	22¾	+1⅛
22¼	19⅝	NDist pr	1.25	9.1		3	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+⅛
28	24¼	NatFG	2.38	9.4	6	15	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
26½	24	NFG pf	2.30	9.1		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22⅞	15½	NatGyp	1.32	7.3	4	102	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
4⅝	2¼	NatHom				80	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	NtLibty n	.28	3.2	6	44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.3	12	95	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅜
16⅞	12¾	NMedE s			11	174	15½	15⅜	15½	+¼
20⅞	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	4.3	13	30	13	13	13	
24½	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	9.1	11	1	16½	16½	16½	
33¼	18½	NtSemic			9	336	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+¼
18⅝	13	NtSvIn	1.08	6.3	6	13	17¼	17	17⅛	+¼
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.6	6	6	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
35⅝	28⅝	NatStl	2.60	7.9	6	99	33	32⅝	33	+⅛
52⅝	34⅝	Natom	2.10	4.7	5	331	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+1
35	23⅝	Natm pf	1.60	5.5		46	29⅛	28½	29¼	+⅜
24¼	20⅝	NevPw	2.12	10.	9	35	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−¼
24½	21	NevP pf	2.30	11.		z400	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
20⅝	18¼	NevP pf	1.95	11.		3	18⅝	18½	18½	−¼
24⅝	20⅝	NEngEl	2.10	10.	6	77	21	20⅞	20⅞	
17½	15	NEnGE	1.60	11.	6	41	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
46	27	NENucl	.40	.9	17	37	42½	41	42¼	+1
29⅝	26⅝	NEnP pf	2.76	9.7		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−½
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.0	8	17	35⅛	34⅝	35	−⅛
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	10.	7	74	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
42	35	NYS pf	3.75	10.		z100	36	36	36	
96½	82	NYS pf	8.80	11.		z140	84	83	83	−½
32½	21¼	Newbell	.80	2.6	7	7	31¼	31	31	−⅜
27¼	17	Newmt	.80	3.3	19	162	24½	24	24⅛	+½
87	66	Newt pf	4.50	5.6		2	81	81	81	−¼
13½	7¼	Newpark			10	575	u13⅝	13¼	13⅜	−⅛
15⅝	13⅛	NiaMP	1.44	11.	7	604	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
39	33	NiaMpf	3.60	11.		z50	34	34	34	
54⅝	45½	NiaMpf	4.85	10.		z500	48½	48½	48½	+1
58	49⅝	NiaMpf	5.25	11.		z30	50	50	50	−1
12¼	9⅝	NiagSh	1.81e	9.5		38	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
30⅞	26⅛	NICOR	2.52	8.8	7	61	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30⅛	26	NICOR pf	1.90	6.7		1	28½	28½	28½	
27⅞	20⅞	NorfWn	1.84	7.2	8	182	26	25½	25⅝	
26⅝	18½	Norlin	1.60	7.5	4	117	22	21¼	21¼	−⅜
27	20⅝	Norris	1.40	5.9	6	31	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	−¼
26	14⅝	NACoal	.56	2.5	6	3	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				33	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
34⅝	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.1	5	34	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+⅜
11⅜	5⅝	NoCAir	.20	3.1	4	72	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
7½	1½	NoCAir wt				64	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt	1.02	11.	7	363	9⅛	8⅞	9	−⅛
17½	11	NCotSL	.70	4.1	5	5	17	17	17	
18⅛	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.8	10	x114	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
43⅝	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	6.1	7	245	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	−⅛
101½	96½	NoNG pf	8.48	8.8		z20	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	−3½
27⅝	22½	NoSIPw	2.16	9.5	7	67	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
103½	95¼	NSPw pf	8.80	9.0		z30	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−⅛
84⅝	72½	NSPw pf	7	9.3		z240	75⅝	74½	75½	+2
42⅞	25⅝	NorTel	.80	2.0	11	473	40	39⅝	40	+½
49⅝	28¼	Nortrp	1.80	5.3	5	74	34	33½	34	+½
37½	22⅞	NwstAirl	.80	2.8	10	646	28½	28	28⅛	+⅛
28⅝	23	NwtBcp	1.16	4.7	7	133	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
39⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	7.3	6	98	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅜
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	5.7	6	314	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅞
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	10.	9	11	10⅛	10	10	−¼
27⅝	22	Norton	1.15	4.2	7	40	27½	26⅞	27½	+⅛
21⅝	15	NorSim	.92b	5.9	6	157	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
41	25¼	Nucor	.44	1.1	7	25	41	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
		— O—O—O —								
34	16⅝	OKC	1.20	3.8	12	95	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
32	14⅝	Oakind	.40	1.4	19	1169	28⅝	27½	28½	−2
26¼	14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	5.8	46	1030	21⅝	21	21⅛	+¼
13⅝	4⅝	OcciPet wt				304	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
42⅝	26⅝	OcciP pf	2.16	6.3		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
84⅝	48½	OcciP pf	3.60	5.1		35	70	68⅝	70	+1⅝
82½	48⅛	OcciP pf	4	5.9		6	68	67	68	+1
26⅜	22	OcciP pf	2.50	11.		3	23	23	23	
24⅞	19⅞	OccP pf	2.30	11.		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
35⅝	26⅝	Ogden	1.80	5.9	5	23	30⅝	30⅝	30½	+⅛
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	12.	13	341	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
43⅝	36½	OhEd pf	3.90	11.		z10	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−1
49	41	OhEd pf	4.40	10.		z100	42	42	42	+½
97½	78½	OhEd pf	8.64	11.		z20	78½	78½	78½	−½
109	99½	OhE pf	10.48	10.		z200	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
83	74½	OhP pf	8.04	11.		z70	75	d74	75	−⅜
25⅛	21⅝	OhP pfG	2.27	10.		6	22½	22½	22½	
123	114	OhP pfF	14	12.		z10	116½	116½	116½	−1
18⅝	16	OklaGE	1.60	9.8	8	789	16⅝	d15½	16	−⅛
24⅝	18⅝	OklaNG	1.80	8.3	6	x21	21⅝	21½	21⅝	−⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Olin	.88	3.9	7	498	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	3.9	7	8	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
11¼	9⅝	Opelika	.84	7.8	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
16⅝	14⅝	OranRk	1.52	10.7		29	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11¼	7⅝	OrionC	.30	2.7	8	174	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
23½	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	7.8	5	14	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
33⅝	19⅝	OutletCo	1	4.8	6	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
18½	13	OverhDr	.84	4.9	6	34	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
26⅝	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.4	5	9	20½	19⅝	20½	+⅜
29	20⅛	OverSh	.50b	2.0	5	69	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	−⅜
35⅝	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.5	6	652	26⅝	26⅝	26½	−⅛
24⅝	17⅝	OwenIll	1.26	6.2	5	76	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin	.68	6.8	5	19	10	9⅞	10	
		— P—Q —								
19⅝	15⅝	PHH Gp	.64	3.7	9	22	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅛
12⅝	8	PNBMt	.86e	8.4	8	x4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
31½	23⅝	PPG	1.84	6.4	6	140	28⅝	28	28⅝	−⅛
21⅝	12	PSA			5	159	15	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	11⅝	PacAS	1.24	10.		11	12⅝	12	12	+⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE	2.32	10.	6	902	23	22⅝	22⅞	−⅛
22	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.3	6	55	21⅝	21½	21½	−⅛
57⅝	38½	PacLm	2.20	5.0	13	10	44½	44⅝	44⅝	
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.6	7	19	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
23	19⅝	PacPw	1.92	9.6	8	149	20⅝	20	20	−⅛
16⅝	14	PacTT	1.40	9.6	8	75	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10	PacTin	.80	4.8	7	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	PaineW	.44	5.8	4	63	9	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	PainBc	1.20	6.9	5	38	17½	17⅛	17½	+¼
8⅝	3⅝	Pamida	.12	3.0	67	40	4⅝	4	4	
10⅝	5⅝	PanAm			2	807	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
50⅝	36⅝	PanEP	2.80	5.8	7	18	48	47⅝	48	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Papercft	1.14b	6.1	7	36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	Pargas	1.08	7.8	12	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
27⅝	18⅝	ParkDr s	.34	1.0	8	366	25⅝	23⅝	25¼	+1⅜
30⅝	22½	ParHan	1.20	4.4	8	82	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜	+⅜
33	28⅝	ParkPn	.60b	1.8	9	x89	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7	PatPtl				305	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
24½	15⅝	Pavlenw	.60	3.2	7	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	98	21½	20⅝	21⅞	+⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Pengo				100	9	8⅝	9	+½
27⅝	13⅝	PenCen				116	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
10½	9⅝	PenCn prA				19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				120	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	PenDix				77	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
43⅝	28⅝	Penney	1.76	5.9	7	464	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
64	51½	PaCo pf	4.62	7.2		1	64	64	64	+⅛
22⅝	19	PaPL	2.04	10.	7	163	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
50⅝	43⅝	PaPL pf	4.40	9.9		z120	45½	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
51⅝	44	PaPL pf	4.50	9.9		z120	45⅝	45½	45½	−1
91½	80	PaPL pf	8.40	10.		z50	81	81	81	
111	101	PaPL pf	11	11.		z40	104	103½	103½	−1½
127	112	PaPL pf	13	12.		z10	113	113	113	−1
42⅝	30½	Penwlt	2.20	7.0	7	49	31⅝	31½	31½	−⅛
26½	19⅝	Penw pf	1.60	7.7		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
38	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	5.8	10	1219	u38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+⅝
14	7⅝	PeopDr	.24	2.3	6	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.5	7	103	34⅝	33⅝	34	+⅛
33⅝	23⅝	PepsiCo	1	4.0	10	637	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
34⅝	18⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.6	14	321	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅜
17⅝	8⅝	Pertec			7	120	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
49⅝	34⅝	Petrie	1.40	3.8	11	63	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅛
38⅝	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.8	9	36	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+⅜
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	11.		8	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
23	19	PetRs pf	1.75	8.2		6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
39	28⅝	Pfizer	1.32	4.2	11	1400	32	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
30⅝	19⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.3	23	247	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+½
19	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	9	673	16⅝	15⅝	16	
52⅝	42	PhilE pf	4.40	11.		z60	43½	43	43	−1½
81⅝	73½	PhilE pf	7	9.3		z100	75½	75½	75½	+½
100⅝	83½	PhilE pf	8.75	10.		z200	86½	86½	86½	
88⅝	72⅝	PhilE pf	7.85	11.		z230	74	74	74	+1
106⅝	91½	PhilE pf	9.50	10.		z50	93	93	93	
86⅝	73	PhilE pf	7.80	10.		101	77⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
28⅝	19⅝	PhilaSub	1.10	3.9	9	240	28	27⅝	28	+¼
76⅝	61⅝	PhilMr	2.50	3.7	10	569	67⅝	67⅝	67¾	+½
8½	3⅝	Philind	.28	5.7	5	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Philind pf	T	10.		3	10	9⅝	10	−⅛
36⅝	28⅝	PhilPet	1.20	3.3	8	1746	u36⅝	35⅝	36½	+⅜
18	9⅝	PhilVH	.60	5.2	4	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.8	6	37	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
17⅝	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.0	7	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	6	Pier1	.20	2.0	5	71	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
47⅝	32	Plsbry	1.52	4.2	8	47	36½	35⅝	36⅛	+⅜
34⅝	24½	Pioner	1.92	5.7	9	17	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
22⅝	14½	PionrEl			10	6	22	22	22	+⅜
29	21⅝	PitnevB	1.20	4.4	8	246	27⅝	27	27⅛	+⅜
25⅝	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	4.0	9	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−¼
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.9	30	432	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
10⅝	4⅝	PlanRsc			8	171	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
23⅝	13½	Plantrn	.16	.8	14	x262	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅜
32⅝	8⅝	Playboy	.12	.6	25	204	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Plessy	.50e	2.3	9	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
31½	18	Pneumo	1	5.1	8	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
16	11⅝	PopePd	.20b	1.3	11	2467	u16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
60⅝	29⅝	Polaroid	1	2.9	24	1912	36½	34⅝	35	−⅝
30½	15⅝	Pndrosa	.40	2.1	6	319	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−½
36	21⅝	PopeTal	1.16	4.0	5	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
22½	13	Portec	.80b	4.6	8	29	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅜
80⅝	70½	Portr pf	5.50	7.3		z208	75	75	75	
19⅝	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.9	12	112	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
28	23⅝	PorG pf	2.60	11.		31	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
39⅝	27½	Potlch	1.16	3.1	8	8	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	112	13	12⅝	12⅝	
47	39	PotEl pf	4.04	9.2		z8690	44	42⅝	44	−1½
28¼	20⅝	Premier	.64	2.3	11	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
44⅝	21⅝	PrimeCm			22	156	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜
93	78⅝	ProctG	3.40	4.2	12	359	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	+1
10⅝	9⅝	ProdRsh s			9	21	u10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
28	18⅝	Proler	.25e	1.0	13	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
18½	15⅝	PSvCol	1.60	9.9	9	938	16½	16	16⅛	
24⅝	21⅝	PSCol pf	2.10	9.4		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
29	24	PSInd	2.32	9.0	9	120	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
42⅝	35½	PSIn pf	3.50	9.6		z200	36½	36½	36½	
13½	10⅝	PSIn pf	1.04	9.5		z2500	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
13½	10⅝	PSIn pf	1.08	9.5		z2100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
22½	18½	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	x134	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
28⅝	25	PSNH pf	2.75	11.		v350	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	8.9	7	44	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	11.	7	285	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
50⅝	42	PSEG pf	4.30	9.1		z10	47½	47½	47½	−1
25⅝	21⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	9.4		2	23	23	23	−⅛
27⅝	24½	PSEG pf	2.43	9.6		11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
88½	76	PSEG pf	8.08	10.		z270	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	−⅝
87⅝	76	PSEG pf	7.40	9.4		z50	79	79	79	−1
107	97	PSEG pf	9.62	9.7		z70	99½	99	99	−⅝
10⅝	5½	Publick				48	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			5	24	4⅝	4	4	
7⅝	4⅝	PR Cem			3	10	5	5	5	
18⅝	15½	PuSPL	1.56	9.7	7	78	16⅝	16	16⅛	
48	28½	Pullmn	1.60	5.0	8	119	31⅝	31½	31⅝	−⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.8	8	49	16⅝	16½	16½	
8⅝	3	PurInFa				68	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
30⅝	22½	Purolir	1.28	4.7	8	7	27⅝	27½	27½	
27⅝	21⅝	QuakO	1.20	5.2	6	71	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	QuakStO	.88	6.0	10	201	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Quanex s	1	3.5	9	71	29	28½	28½	
12½	4⅝	Questor	.20	2.5	11	53	8	7⅝	8	−⅛
		— R—R—R —								
33⅝	23⅝	RCA	1.60	5.9	9	623	27⅝	26⅝	27	
74	57⅝	RCA pf	4	6.6		1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+½
17½	9⅝	RTE	.60	5.8	6	58	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
20	11½	RLC	.56	3.7	5	165	15⅝	14⅝	15	−⅛
16¼	10⅝	RalsPur	.58	5.3	8	991	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
17	4⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.0	29	1060	11⅝	11¼	11½	
20⅝	14	Ranco	.76	4.6	7	39	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
17⅝	8	RanAm	.60e	4.2	2	85	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−⅛
48⅝	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.1	6	27	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅛
27⅝	14½	Raymndin	1	5.3	5	42	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
58⅝	39⅝	Raythn	1.40	3.5	9	235	46¼	45⅝	46	
32⅝	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.2	8	109	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1
21	12¾	RltRef	1.93	13.	8	23	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
7⅝	3½	Redman	.86e	1.3	4	61	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp	.60	6.4	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30⅝	21⅝	ReevsB	1.80	6.0	4	1	30½	30⅝	30½	+⅛
16¼	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	5.9	10	x8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
41	29⅝	ReinEl	1.60	4.7	8	147	34	33⅝	34	+⅜
43¼	29⅝	ReinGo	1.60b	3.9	4	59	41¼	41	41	
65⅝	45½	RelG pf	2.20	3.5		1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+⅜
27⅝	23⅝	RelG pf	2.40	10.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
28⅝	25	Relin pf	2.68	10.		3	26½	26½	26½	
25⅝	11⅝	RepCp	.45e	1.8	5	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
31¾	22	RepFnS	1.84	6.0	5	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¼
3	1⅝	RepMtg				24	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
28¼	21¼	RepSH	1.80a	6.5	3	41	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅜
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.3	5	8	23¼	23	23⅛	+⅛
16⅝	9	ResvOil	.24	1.5	13	1152	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+⅞
26⅝	19⅝	RsOil pf	1.75	4.9		73	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+⅜
37⅝	20⅝	RevcoD	.64	2.5	10	944	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+1
19⅝	11⅝	Revere			4	94	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
57	43⅛	Revlon	1.38	2.7	13	382	48	47¼	48	+⅜
22½	12⅝	Rexham	.60	2.8	9	98	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.3	6	40	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.6	6	321	57¾	57½	57½	−¼
75	58¼	Reyln pf	2.25	3.5		2	63¾	63¾	63¾	
49⅝	48⅝	Reyln pf n	4.10	8.3		42	49½	49¼	49½	+¼
39⅝	27⅝	ReyMtl	1.80	4.7	4	97	38¼	37⅝	38	+¼
84	61½	ReyM pf	4.50	5.8		5	78	78	78	+½
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	5.9	5	9	20⅝	20½	20½	−⅜
31	21	RchMer	1.06	4.7	9	151	22½	22¼	22⅜	
21⅞	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.3	8	19	18⅛	18	18	−¼
35⅝	21⅛	RioGran	1	3.1	7	17	33	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf	.80	4.8		35	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.54	2.5	8	189	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	5.9	6	25	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+⅜
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	5.9	6	134	32¼	31	32	+1
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.4	8	99	9¼	9	9⅛	
19⅝	16⅝	RochG	1.44b	8.8	7	28	16⅝	d16¼	16⅜	
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.3	7	54	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	7.0	5	39	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl	2.40	6.1	6	79	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+¼
97½	76½	RkIntl pf	4.75	4.9		25	97	97	97	+¾
36	27¾	RkInt pf	1.35	3.9		1	34¾	34¾	34¾	−¼
40¼	30½	RohmH	1.52	3.9	8	82	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+¼
19⅝	10	Rohrlnd			5	11	14⅞	14¾	14¾	−¼
23⅝	15⅝	Rollins	.60	2.8	10	212	22⅛	21½	21½	−½
40	28⅝	Rolm s			29	209	37¼	35⅝	36⅝	+⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson			60	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
11⅞	9¾	Roper s	.90	8.4	5	14	11	10½	10¾	+⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	4.9	11	238	15⅝	15	15½	+⅜
27	15	Rosario	.50a	2.2	11	28	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
27¼	13⅝	Rowan	.10	.4	12	326	23½	23	23¼	+⅛
20½	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.1	87	266	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+⅜
68⅝	55⅝	RoyID	4.85e	7.2	7	420	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+⅛
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	9	81	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.6	7	17	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	RyanH	1	5.3	7	16	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
30⅝	18	RyderS	.80	3.4	7	217	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+½
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.7	11	160	7½	7¼	7⅜	
24⅝	16¼	SCM	1.10	4.7	5	324	23⅞	23½	23¼	−½
23⅝	9⅝	SPSTec	.50	2.6	8	87	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+⅜
36⅞	23½	Sabine	.56	1.6	28	73	34¼	33½	34	+⅜
13⅝	8	Safedin	.32	2.4	13	78	u13½	13¼	13¼	+⅛
46	36½	Safewy	2.60	7.0	7	1765	37¾	36¾	37⅛	+⅝
16⅝	8⅝	SagaCp	.44	4.8	5	19	9⅝	9	9⅛	
29⅞	21⅝	SJoMn	1.30	5.1	13	66	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	−⅛
43⅝	34⅝	StLSoF	2.50	6.0	5	46	42⅝	41¾	41¾	−1⅜
12⅛	10	SPaul	1e	9.5		x14	10½	10½	10½	
35¼	26⅝	StRegP	1.80	5.9	7	70	31	30¼	30¼	+⅛
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.0	6	35	6⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
21⅝	7⅝	Sambos			14	232	8	7⅞	8	
16	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.5	7	157	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR	1.85f	6.1	19	73	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
23¼	12½	Sanders	.40	1.8	10	665	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+⅜
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.40	6.4	6	991	37⅝	37	37⅝	+⅜
10¾	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.0		31	10	10	10	+⅛
40⅛	25¼	SFeInt	.72	2.3	12	346	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+⅜
19⅝	13	SglWel	.88	6.2	7	17	14¼	14⅛	14¼	−⅛
9¼	4⅝	SoulRE				12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8½	3½	SovASIp			15	59	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
15	7	SovOnD	.40	4.0	8	56	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.2	4	57	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	−⅛
15⅝	12⅝	SavE A	1.34	10.		5	13	13	13	
13⅝	11½	SavE pf	1.28	11.		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
24¾	11⅞	Savin	.50	2.8	5	750	18	17	17⅞	+⅞
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			6	118	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+⅛
5½	2⅝	Schaefer				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
30	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.24	4.2	8	1178	29½	28⅞	29½	+1⅛
16¾	9⅛	Schlitz	.40	3.9	25	85	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
75⅛	66⅝	Schlmb	s1.10	1.5	19	1043	u75⅝	74⅝	75¼	+½
25⅝	18	SCOA s	.80	3.3	8	46	24⅛	24½	24½	−¼
6⅝	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.0		61	5⅛	5	5⅛	
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.0	6	12	27	26¾	26¾	−⅛
19⅝	13½	ScottP	.92	5.0	6	497	18½	18⅝	18½	+¼
13½	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.4	8	23	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
24⅝	17¼	Scovill	1.40	6.8	6	43	20½	20⅜	20½	+⅜
8⅝	6⅝	Scudder			16	11	8½	8½	8½	
14⅝	11⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	11.		3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
36⅝	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	1.9	6	228	22	21½	21⅞	+½
35⅝	23⅛	SeabCL	2.20	7.8	6	306	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+1
15½	9½	SeabWA	.40b	2.8	8	244	14⅝	14¼	14½	+⅛
31½	23	Seagst	1.12	4.3	7	14	26⅛	26	26	+⅛
33⅝	22⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.4	12	931	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+⅜
17½	10½	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	7	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
29¾	19¼	SealPw	1.10	3.8	8	76	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	+½
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.3	11	919	15¼	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
28⅛	19¾	Sears	1.20	6.1	7	1941	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
14¾	7	Seatrain			6	854	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
29¾	27⅝	SecPac	n1.80	6.2	5	193	29¼	29	29	
48¼	25¼	Sedco	.44	2.0	10	27	32	31½	32	+½
14⅝	11⅝	SelgLf	1.20b	9.1	6	17	13⅝	13	13¼	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shaksp	.52	5.2	7	3	10	10	10	
28¾	11⅝	Shaklee	.74	4.7	6	285	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+⅜
34½	21	Shapell	.15	.5	4	22	30	29¾	29¾	+⅛
17½	7⅝	ShearH	.40	3.1	3	101	13	12⅝	13	+½
40⅝	30¼	ShellOil	2	4.8	8	989	u41⅝	40½	41⅝	+1⅝
65½	39	ShellT	1.33e	2.0	11	45	u65⅝	65	65½	
14⅞	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.4	5	154	11¼	10⅞	11	+⅛
21⅝	14¾	ShelG pf	1.35	7.9		14	17	17	17	+⅛
18⅛	14	ShelG pf	1.40	9.0		3	15½	15½	15½	+⅜
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin			28	81	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	−⅜
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.3		z10	47½	47¼	47¼	+¼
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.3	7	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
28⅛	19⅝	Signal	.80	2.9	6	253	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	123	32⅝	32¼	32¼	−⅜
21⅛	10⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.5	14	212	16⅞	15⅝	16½	+⅜
14⅝	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	5.0	11	306	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	
24⅝	12⅝	Singer	.80	5.8	4	393	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+½
38¼	30¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.		4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
30⅝	20⅝	Skaggs	.80	3.1	8	13	25½	25½	25½	
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	8	236	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	SmithA	1.40	7.0	3	x12	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅜
54⅝	36¼	SmithInt	.92	1.7	10	439	54	53	54	+1¼
102½	61½	Smtkln	2.40	2.4	16	399	99⅝	98	99¼	+2¼
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	4.4	4	20	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.0	7	21	20⅛	20	20	+⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
14985 Abitibi	$17⅝	17⅜	17½	−⅛
2200 Acklands	$15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
3081 Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
300 Agra Ind A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
14559 Alta Gas A	$20	19⅞	20	+¼
200 Alta Nat	$53¼	53¼	53¼	−¼
130 Algo Cent	$23	23	23	+½
5875 Am Barza	$19½	19¼	19¼	
490 Andres W A	$15	15	15	+¼
700 Asbestos	$46	44	45⅝	
1950 Atco A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
5397 BP Can	$23⅝	23½	23½	
8724 Bank N S	$23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
200 Baton B	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
100 Beth Cop A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
50 Block Bros	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
3175 Bralor Res	$11	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
4300 Bramalea	$18	18	18	−⅛
6466 Brenda M	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
24550 BCFP	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
6500 BC Phone	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
7433 Brunswk	$7⅛	7	7	−⅛
600 Budd Auto	$9½	9½	9½	−⅛
655 CAE A	$26½	26⅛	26½	
9606 Cad Fry	$15	13⅝	15	+1
3065 Cal Pow A	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+⅛
2685 Camflo	$13⅛	12⅝	13	
2500 C Nor West	$9⅝	9½	9½	
31860 C Packrs	$28½	27⅝	28½	+1¼
6625 Can Perm	$18½	18⅛	18½	+⅛
922 Con Trust A	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	
1300 C Tung	$26	25⅝	25⅝	−¼
3285 CCablesy A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
2025 Cdn Cel	$10	9⅝	10	+⅛
12250 CI Bk Com	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
8243 Cdn Tire A	$30	29⅝	30	+⅛
3600 C Utilies	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
2800 Cassiar	$10⅝	10½	10½	−½
3125 Celanese	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
10 CHUM	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
100 C Holiday I				−⅝
2137 Con Distrb	$12½	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
130 Cons Gas	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
1154 Con Fardy	340	335	340	
700 Conwest	$6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 23, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
49709 Coseka R	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
2235 Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1100 Crush Intl	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
3900 Cyprus	$16⅛	16	16	−¼
7400 Daon Dev	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
100 Daon A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7975 Denison	$20⅞	20½	20½	−½
2040 Dicknsn	$6½	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
3105 D Bridge	$32	31	32	+½
46485 Dofasco A	$34⅝	34¼	34½	+⅜
1850 Dom Store	$18½	18⅛	18½	
1540 Du Pont	$21	20½	20½	−½
11500 Dylex L A	$16	15⅝	16	+⅛
1390 East Mal	185	180	180	
2225 Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
3800 Emco	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	−⅛
17230 Falcon C	$8	7¾	7⅝	−⅛
4949 Fibrg Nik A	$55⅝	54¼	54½	−¼
3000 Fed Ind A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
9350 Francana	$11¼	10½	11	+½
115 Fraser A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
1600 Fruehauf	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
1540 G M Res	460	455	460	−15
150 G Distrb A	$9	9	9	
25 G Distrb w	270	270	270	−10
29800 Gibraltar	$8⅝	7½	7½	−⅝
200 Graft G	$43½	43½	43½	
6200 Granduc	128	115	119	−5
6903 Gt Oil Sds	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
7340 GL Forest	$47⅛	47	47⅛	−⅛
1420 Greyhnd	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	+¼
400 Guar Trst	$8	8	8	−½
1300 H Group A	425	420	420	−20
500 Hard Crp A	345	330	330	−15
1750 Harlequin	$15½	15¼	15¼	−¼
5005 Hawker A	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
446 Hayes D	$12⅝	12½	12½	−¼
13397 H Bay Co	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
4250 IAC	$18⅛	17⅝	18	
12900 Indal	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
150 Indusmin	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+½
2958 Inglis	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
635 Inland Gas	$12½	12¼	12½	
925 Int Mogul	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
7000 Int Pipe A	$19	18⅝	18⅝	
1300 Ivaco A	$15⅝	15	15	−⅛
9555 Jannock	$24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
8730 Kaiser Re	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
4400 Kam Koffa	410	400	400	−5
100 Kelsey H	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
10170 Kerr A A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8180 Labatt A	$20½	20⅛	20½	
250 Lab Min	$41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛
19150 Lacana	$5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
1600 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
244 LL Lac	290	290	290	
400 Lob Co A	455	450	455	−5
500 Lob Co B	440	440	440	
422 Loeb M	$11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+⅛
3200 MICC	$11⅛	11	11	−⅛
11843 MB Ltd	$22½	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
2300 McGraw H	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
1070 Molson A	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
8985 Moore	$38½	38⅛	38⅛	
1900 Murphy	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
150 Nat Trust	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
21583 Noranda A	$43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	−⅜
24338 Norcen	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
820 NTecm B w	$23⅝	23½	23½	−⅛
15 Nowsco W	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−1⅛
8072 Oakwood P	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
10275 Ocelot B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4705 Oshawa A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
11700 Page Pet	$14¼	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
800 Pamour A	$6	5⅝	6	+⅛
4198 PanCan P	$48½	48	48½	+¼
4100 Pembina	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4950 Petrofina	$29½	28½	28⅝	−⅛
4200 Peyto Oils	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
10425 Pine Point	$34½	34	34½	+½
12250 Place G	340	330	330	−5
4522 Placer	$27	26¼	26¼	−1¼
1000 Ram	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
300 Redpath	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
8110 Rd Stenhs A	$9	9	9	+⅛
3775 Reichhold	$13¼	13	13¼	
20070 Revnu Prp	175	172	175	
1600 Roman	$27	26⅝	26⅝	
10000 Sceptre	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
1200 Scotts A	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
10637 Shell Can	$18½	18⅛	18½	
17592 Sherritt A	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
4385 Simpsons	290	285	285	−5
4174 Simpsn S A	$9	8⅞	9	
1795 Slater Stl	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−¼
1815 Southm	$28	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
12230 Stelco A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
2820 Steep R	410	390	390	−20
200 Tara	$14½	14½	14½	+½
3491 Teck Cor A	$14¼	14	14	−½
17521 Teck Cor B	$13⅝	13½	13½	−⅜
2540 Teledyne	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
3233 Tex Can	$61½	61	61½	+¼
7778 Thom N A	$17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
7568 Tor Dm Bk	$23⅝	22½	23¼	+⅜
1800 Torstar B	$19⅝	19½	19½	−⅛
1366 Traders A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16310 Trns Mt A	$11	10⅝	10⅝	
6178 TrCan PL	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
1537 Turbo Cl B	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
18019 UGas A	$11	10⅝	11	
566 Union Oil	$22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅛
1065 U Keno	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅜
8582 U Siscoe	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅛
100 Un Carbid	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
4900 Van Der	$5	5	5	
4100 Versil Cor	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
1300 Vestgron	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
1400 Voyager P	$24	24	24	
995 Weldwod	$22	21⅝	21⅝	−¼
11010 West Mine	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
1110 Weston	$24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
3400 Woodwd A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
10300 Yk Bear	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛

Total sales 3,207,126 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 23, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
230 AlgomaSt	$29	29	29	
5305 Bnk Mont	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
6300 Basic Res	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
200 Con Cml	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
2025 Con Bath	$13⅞	12⅞	13	
1800 Dom TxtA	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1540 FCA Inf	340	330	340	+5
125 Imasco	$39½	39½	39½	+¼
300 MntTrst	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
400 RollandA	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
1331 Royal Bk	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
1121 RoyTr A	$16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−¼
10150 Steinbrg A	$26½	26⅝	26½	+¼
2913 Zellers	$10½	10½	10½	−1

Total sales 300,776 shares.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—37

Am Brands	CoastSt Gas	NoNG 8.48pf
Am Credit	CstStGs pfA	Nucor
AnalogDv s	Cox Bdcst	Oakind
BaldwUtd	Federal Co	PapaProd
BaldwU 2.06pf	FostWheel	Safegrd Ind
BiscaynSL	Freept Min	Shell Trans
BrushWell	Gord Denv	Standex
Butler Int s	Geostar Ltd	SterlingBncp
Cascde NGs	LouLd Exp	SunComp
Centex Corp	Marathn Oil	SunComp pf
CentrnData	Manog Ind	Timken Co
CharterCo	NewprkRes	Trico Ind
CharterCo wt		

NEW LOWS—14

Beckman	Marion Lab	Noeast Util
Comw Edis	MetEd pfG	Safeway Str
CnPw 5.50pf	MetEd pfJ	US Tobac
GoPw 2.56pfn	MetEd pfI	WinnDix
JerCe 8.12pf	NIM 3.90pf	

European Gold Markets

April 24, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	240.00	239.70	+2.85
Zurich	240.875	240.125	+3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	242.72	242.71	+1.57

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

TENDER NOTICE

Tender Notices appearing last week should have been headed as follows:

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT
INVITATION TO TENDER
MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

The Government of Kenya invites tenders for Contract MCS/10 - Supply Delivery and Erection of Communications and Flow Measuring Equipment.

The Contract comprises the design, supply and implementation of the following principal categories.
(a) A Telecommunication and Centralized Supervisory Control System operating over VHF and UHF bands and providing speech circuits and automatic data transmission between a Control Centre at Mombasa and Pumping Stations and mobile units associated with a water treatment and supply system in the area between Malindi and Mombasa, including associated structures and foundations for various Radio Masts and flow meters and other associated equipment at reservoirs.

Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 17th April, 1979 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 2 months. Firms who wish to be issued with tender documents should apply in writing to:-

The Director,
Water Department,
Ministry of Water Development,
P.O. Box 30521,
NAIROBI
Kenya.

Tender documents will be issued only against payment of K.Shs. 500/-. This sum shall be by way of cash money order or banker's cheque in Kenya currency payable to "The Director, Water Department". The sum will be non-refundable.

Tenderers are advised that they will only be allowed tender documents if they can satisfy the Director, Water Department as to their experience and competence to manufacture the Plant concerned.

DIRECTOR, WATER DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT.

Investing in North Sea and American oil and gas production through

VIKING RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

The **Annual Report** as of 31st December, 1978 has been published and may be obtained from

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.
11, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte
LUXEMBOURG

R.C. Luxembourg 8735

ATTRIBUTION GRATUITE

L'assemblée générale des actionnaires, réunie le 24 avril 1979, à décidé de proceder à une attribution gratuite de 3 ./. (trois) en actions par prélèvement sur la réserve extraordinaire (valeur nominale $U.S. 1.-) cette attribution se fera à partir du 25 avril 1979, la base des actions en circulation le 25 avril 1979, contre remise du coupon numéro 2.

Les actions seront cotées en bourse de Luxembourg ex-coupon numéro deux à partir du 25 avril 1979.

Le coupon numéro deux pourra etre présenté en vue de l'attribution jusqu'au 24 avril 1984 auprès des établissements suivants:
- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, bld. Royal, Luxembourg
- Banca Toscana, Via del Corso, 6, Firenze (Italie)
- Credito Varesino, Via Vittorio Veneto, 2, Varese (Italie)
- Credito Artigiano, Piazza San Fedele, 4, Milano (Italie)
- Banca C. Steinhauslin and Co., Via dei Sassetti, 4, Firenze (Italie)
- Banca San Paolo, Corso Martiri Della Liberta, 13, Brescia (Italie)
- Banco Lariano, Piazza Cavour, 15, Como (Italie)
- Banca di Valle Camonica Breno, Brescia (Italie)
- Banco di Santo Spirito, Piazza del Parlamento, 18, Roma (Italie)
- Banca Prealpina, Via Balestra, 10, Lugano (Suisse)

Le conseil d'administration, à décidé de donner à Messieurs les Actionnaires la possibilité d'arrondir à la centaine supérieure les actions qui proviennent de l'augmentation gratuite de capital par l'achat d'actions à la valeur nette d'inventaire, sans commission de souscription.

POUR LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
SOCIETE ANONYME

This year, we've given you 17% more reason to send for our annual report.

W. R. Grace & Co. Financial Highlights
(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share—1977 restated)

For the Year:	1978	1977	Percent Change
Sales	$4,309,588	$4,063,646	+ 6%
Income before Taxes	320,816	271,219	+18
Income Taxes	150,413	125,480	+20
Net Income	170,403	145,739	+17
Earnings per Share	4.23	3.63	+17
Earnings per Share assuming Full Dilution	3.93	3.38	+16
Capital Expenditures	275,308	270,015	+ 2
Research and Development Expenses	40,547	34,186	+19
Depreciation, Depletion and Lease Amortization	143,914	134,030	+ 7
Working Capital provided by Operations	339,159	327,436	+ 4
Cash Dividends on Common Stock	71,588	66,462	+ 8
Per Common Share	1.85	1.775	+ 4
Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding	40,136,000	39,912,000	+ 1
At Year-End:			
Total Assets	$3,268,438	$2,992,967	+ 9%
Net Properties and Equipment	1,317,159	1,235,213	+ 7
Working Capital	748,331	626,902	+19
Long Term Debt	727,325	754,570	− 4
Shareholders' Equity—Common Stock	1,392,174	1,250,504	+11
Shareholders' Equity—Per Common Share (Book Value)	33.66	31.32	+ 7
Common Shares Outstanding	41,357,744	39,924,163	+ 4

1978 was a growth year for Grace. Net income and earnings per share were both up 17%. And sales reached $4.3 billion—the highest in our 124-year history.

As you can see from our financial highlights, that's not all that was up at Grace last year. In fact, about the only thing that went down was our long term debt. And, of course, our debt-to-equity ratio.

It takes balanced diversity and an aggressive business posture to achieve results like these. And we think Grace has both.

Our specialty chemical operations, including packaging materials, petroleum and automotive catalysts, and construction products, showed a 16% increase in operating income after taxes.*

Our natural resources group, with interests in coal, natural gas, oil, and oil field services, showed a 16% increase on the same basis.

And in the consumer area, after-tax operating income was up 19%—despite the high costs associated with a 30% increase in the number of specialty retailing and restaurant units.

Our long term picture is equally impressive. Since 1968, Grace's net income has grown by an average annual rate of 16%. And we see no reason why the trend shouldn't continue.

For a complete financial review, send for our annual report. Write to Grace Brothers, Ltd., 34 St. James's St., London SW1A 1HD, or to James Kuhn and Company, Avenue des Arts 50, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

With record sales and 17% higher earnings, there's more reason than ever to take a closer look at Grace.

*Computed before gains or losses on disposal of businesses, foreign currency translation related to FAS No. 8 and allocation of general corporate overhead and general corporate interest

One step ahead of a changing world. GRACE
chemicals • natural resources • consumer products

W.R. Grace & Co., 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
44⅝	32½	SnapOn	1.28	3.1	12	177	41⅞	40⅝	41⅞	+1⅛
10¾	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.0	18	335	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
21½	17⅝	SooLin	s		8	16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
6½	2⅛	SoAllTr	s			2	4½	4½	4½	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	10.	8	179	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	26¼	Soutdwn	.60	1.5	7	6	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	SoetBk	.80	5.8	6	42	14	13⅞	13⅞	
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.171	15.	7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅞	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.8	6	313	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
16⅞	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	1073	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅞	17¾	SolnGE	1.52	8.5	9	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	
39½	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.3	7	84	38⅛	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.3	6	14	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.0	6	145	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
57½	44⅞	SouRy	3.20	5.9	6	54	54½	53¾	54¼	+ ¾
29¼	26¼	SoRy pf	n2.60	9.5		2	27½	27½	27½	
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	6.9	8	44	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ¼
34¾	24	Soutind	.72b	2.6	10	225	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
67	39¼	SouRoyl	1	1.5	19	58	66⅝	66	66⅝	+ ⅝
19⅞	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.5	5	29	18⅜	18½	18½	
29⅛	22¼	SwtBsh	1.24	5.5	6	63	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	10¾	SwtFore	.40	2.2	6	49	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
38	21¼	SwtFl	pf1.50	4.4		103	34½	33½	34¼	+1
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.4	5	79	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	SparlF	.40	2.6	7	34	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
15½	10½	Spartan	.60	4.9	12	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			14	276	21½	20⅞	21⅛	
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.3	5	12	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
38¾	30¾	SperyH pf	3	9.4		1	32	32	32	— ⅛
51⅞	38⅛	SerryR	1.32	2.7	8	446	49½	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	13	SprngsM	1.05	6.5	5	56	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
27	19⅞	SquarD	1.50	6.2	9	33	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
37⅞	34	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	449	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	5.5	6	29	12⅞	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
23	16½	Staley	1	4.8	14	14	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
29⅞	22¼	StBrnd	1.36	5.8	9	87	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.64	3.0	9	29	21½	21¼	21¼	
20⅞	13½	StdMotA	.64	3.6	8	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
50⅞	38½	StOilCl	2.80	5.5	8	961	u50⅞	49⅝	50⅝	+1⅛
63⅞	46½	StOInd	3	4.8	9	608	63⅝	62½	63	+ ⅜
52½	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.8	12	714	49⅞	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅜
12¼	7⅛	StPacCp	.50b	5.5	4	88	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
18¼	12⅞	Standex	.65	3.5	9	110	u19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	3.8	8	28	28½	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
30¼	22⅜	Starret	1.32	4.6	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
6⅛	3½	StMutInv			22	34	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11¾	9⅛	StaMSe	1.05	10.		z19	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
49¼	36½	StaufCh	2.20	5.0	7	93	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
13	8½	Sterchi	.68	6.9	5	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
8¾	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	7.7	5	87	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
19¼	14	SterlDg	.77	4.1	12	1011	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.3	13	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.4	11	68	25¾	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.1	5	161	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅜
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.4	6	36	33	33	33	
31½	18¼	StokVC	1.32	4.3	10	174	30⅝	29	30⅝	+1⅞
12¾	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	9.1		z210	11	11	11	
51¼	38	StoneW	2.75r	6.9	8	48	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
29⅞	10½	StonCon	.60	2.3	20	13	26⅞	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	StopShp	1.20	6.9	4	55	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ¼
47½	17⅞	StorTec			18	1084	45⅞	45	45	+ ⅛
41	26	StorerB	1.30	3.4	9	26	38⅝	38¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.5	6	22	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
32⅞	27⅛	StuWor	1.25	4.4	5	60	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	4.4	16	77	4½	4¼	4½	
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.44	6.7	7	13	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
32	22	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	5	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
28⅜	19	SunEl	.60	2.3	14	52	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
51½	36⅜	SunCo	3	5.7	8	412	u53⅛	51⅝	52⅝	+1¼
53½	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.1		28	u55	53¾	54⅞	+1⅞
25	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	6.4	7	200	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
26⅝	19	Sundstr	1	3.7	5	152	u26⅞	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
17½	9	SunsM	.20e	1.3	19	38	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
20¼	15⅛	SuprVal	.54	2.9	9	158	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
388	244½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	51	76	u394	387	390	+2
16⅛	9⅞	SupmkG	.42	3.1	5	126	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
12¾	5	Supscp				4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅞	7¼	SutroM	.97e	9.7	10	18	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
29⅞	19½	Swank	1.40a	6.6	6	31	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
23⅞	14½	Sybron	.96	4.5	8	116	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
40¼	30	Sybrn	pf2.40	6.8		11	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.1	9	61	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.0	9	44	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
42⅞	33⅞	TRW	1.80	4.7	7	66	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ¼
92¾	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.3		1	83¼	83⅛	83¼	— ⅛
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.7	7	95	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Talcott				48	4⅛	4	4	
15⅝	10¼	Talley	1	9.5	6	57	10½	10⅜	10½	
15⅝	10½	Talley pf	1	9.1		2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.44	7.9	8	151	18⅛	18	18⅛	
34⅛	19¾	Tandy			7	280	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅞	Tandycft	n		2	328	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¾	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.3	29	85	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
15½	9	Tehncair	.60	4.8	9	51	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
14⅜	7⅞	Technicn			11	82	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
57	38¾	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	14	110	55⅝	55	55¼	+ ¼
10⅜	6⅞	Telecor			8	62	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
130½	80⅝	Teledn	9.92t	7.9	6	499	126⅜	125⅛	126	
16⅞	8¼	Telprmt			21	520	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
9⅛	3⅝	Telex			11	465	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
34½	29	Tenneco	2.20	6.8	7	904	32⅝	31½	32¼	+ ⅞
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.7		3	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	
128½	108½	Tennc	pf5.50	4.7		3	117½	117½	117½	+1½
12⅞	6⅞	Tesoro			6	211	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
25⅝	19½	Tesor	pf2.16	9.1		41	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
27⅛	22¼	Texaco	2	7.5	8	2169	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
41¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.5	8	109	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.5	8	111	42¼	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	25⅝	TxET	pf2.40	9.0		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
30	26¼	TxET	pf2.87	10.		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
48⅞	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.3	7	70	42	41½	42	+ ½
47¾	34⅞	TxGs	pf1.50	3.7		2	41	41	41	
22⅝	16	Texind	.60	2.8	5	65	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
92½	72	Texinst	2	2.4	13	240	83½	82¼	83½	+1
15¼	5⅝	Texint			30	607	14½	13¾	14¼	— ⅜
39⅞	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	.9	10	509	38¾	37¾	38¼	+ ⅜
57	42½	TxPcLd	.45e	.8	21	35	55½	53	55	+2½
22¾	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.5	8	324	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
25¼	17¾	Texsglf	1.20	5.1	14	218	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ½
44⅛	35¾	Texglf pf	3	7.4		14	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ½
13½	3⅝	Texfi Ind			5	129	8⅝	8	8⅛	
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.9	6	161	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	27¼	Thiokol	1.30	3.6	7	16	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
48¾	38⅛	ThmBet	1.52	3.6	13	31	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅜
14⅞	8¼	Thomln	.52b	5.5	5	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	20	ThmJW	1.80	6.8	6	15	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
16⅞	8	Thrifty	.60	3.6	13	132	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
37¼	18⅞	Ticor	1.28	3.4	9	128	37⅝	37¼	37¼	
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	3.7	9	78	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
34⅝	19	Tigerint	.80	3.1	6	352	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ½
50⅝	37⅝	Timeln	1.66	4.5	7	284	37⅝	d37	37⅛	— ½
32⅞	26¼	Timl	pf81.57	5.7		387	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
35¼	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.0	7	520	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	45	Timkn	3	5.2	7	49	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	
9	5⅛	TobinP				2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
34½	15½	ToddSh			7	15	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
25⅞	12¾	Tokheim	.60	2.5	10	129	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	19⅞	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	64	20⅛	19⅞	20	
24½	20⅛	TolEd	pf2.21	11.		9	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
12⅛	7⅞	TonkaCp				37	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.2	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	ToroCo	.72	2.6	9	52	27⅞	27	27¼	
19	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	2.2	8	41	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
21⅞	17½	Trane	s		8	70	19½	19	19⅛	
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	6.8	6	45	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	13⅞	TWC			4	426	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
18⅝	15⅝	TWC	pf1.90	12.		47	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
19⅞	14⅞	Transm	1	5.5	5	216	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Traninc	2	9.9		31	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.6	10	402	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	5.2	7	29	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
79¼	73½	TrGP	pf6.65	8.9		z80	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	— ½
97½	88½	TrGP	pf8.64	9.5		z50	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
26⅝	23½	TrGP	pf2.50	10.		1	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
18½	12⅞	TrasOh	.40b	2.7	4	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
29⅞	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	7.3	5	23	22	22	22	— ¼
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.5	4	95	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+ ¼
44⅞	33⅛	Travelr pf	2	4.9		7	41	41	41	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	TriCon	1.94e	11.		68	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
31¼	27	TriCn	pf2.50	9.0		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
3⅝	1⅞	TriSoM			2	76	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13½	7⅞	Triaind	.10r	1.0		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅛	TriaPc	.72	3.6	7	25	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Trico	.16	1.3	12	300	u12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
25	15⅞	Trinity	1	4.4	7	54	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	117	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	24⅛	TCFox	1.40a	3.4	6	150	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.1	7	18	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅛	TycoLab	.80	4.1	4	30	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.8	7	58	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
42½	21	Tymshr			17	182	40	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	23¼	UAL	1	4.0	2	1208	25⅝	24¾	25¼	
22	16⅜	UGI	1.64	7.9	7	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
22⅞	14	UMC	1.20	7.9	6	31	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				41	3	2⅞	3	
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.3	5	840	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
39	17	UVInd	1	2.6	9	144	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
99½	60¼	UVin	pf5.50	5.6		1	99	99	99	+ ¼
14⅛	10	Unarco	.88	7.3	5	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
64⅞	49⅞	UniNV	3.93e	6.2	6	17	63⅝	63¼	63¼	+1¼
52½	40⅞	UCamp	2.40	4.8	9	94	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
43¼	33⅞	UnCarb	2.80	7.3	6	780	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	+ ¼
11¼	7½	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	2	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
7	3⅛	UnionCp	.31r	5.6	7	71	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	UnElec	1.44	11.	7	149	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	20⅛	UnEl	pf2.13	9.8		50	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
28¾	25⅛	UnEl	pf2.72	10.		17	26½	26½	26½	
69⅝	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	3.7	8	1312	u70⅝	68¼	70¼	+2⅛
63⅞	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.6	10	452	u64	62⅝	63⅞	+1⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal			19	557	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
82	42	Unirval pf	8	13.		z110	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
15½	7⅜	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	28	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	11⅛	UBrd	pf1.20	10.		4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.2	6	151	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	28½	UFinCal	s.90	3.0	9	55	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
23½	13⅞	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	48	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
27⅞	22½	UIllum	2.56	11.	7	15	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ¼
23¾	19	UIllu	pf2.20	11.		z200	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	4.9	6	42	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
15	10⅝	UnitIn	pf.42	3.2		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
19⅛	8⅝	UnitIlm	.22	1.9	5	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	5	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	UnPkMn				27	2⅛	2	2⅛	
25⅜	16	UnRelg	.84	3.3	5	82	u26	25	25¼	+ ⅜
16¾	14½	USFoS	1.58e	9.6		42	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅜
37¼	29	USFld	2.40	6.8	5	64	35⅝	35⅜	35⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	23⅞	USGyps	2	6.6	5	321	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	22½	USGy	pf1.80	6.6		12	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅜	USHom	.52	4.2	4	298	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
10	6⅛	USInd	.64	7.2	5	58	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅞	USLease	.52	3.3	6	28	16½	16	16	— ½
7⅜	4⅜	US Rly				44	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	USShoe	1.48	6.8	5	51	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.8	8	1162	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
37	31	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	162	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	+ ⅜
52½	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.4	7	701	40⅜	40	40½	+ ⅜
70¼	49¼	UTch	pf3.87	7.0		15	55	54⅞	55	+1
20	17⅝	UniTel	1.44	7.6	7	365	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅜	11⅞	Unitrod	.50	2.1	12	63	23⅞	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.5	8	37	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	6.2	7	38	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.4	7	18	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
56	38⅝	Upjohn	1.52	3.3	10	226	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅜
25	17	USLIFE	.64	2.7	7	158	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
11¾	9¼	UslifeFd	.96a	9.7		12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.5	10	263	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
31⅝	27½	UtPL	pf2.80	9.7		3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
24¼	20⅝	UtPL	pf2.04	9.4		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.3	6	12	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	VSI Cp	.60	3.0	7	x13	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
9¾	4⅜	Valleyln	.40	5.8	3	56	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16½	10½	VanDrn	.92	7.0	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21¼	11¾	Varian	.40	2.1	71	545	19⅞	18¾	19⅛	+ ½
14⅝	7½	Varo	.32	3.2	6	121	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Veeco	.40	1.6	10	172	u25⅛	23¾	24½	+1¼
9⅝	4	Vendo				143	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	Venice				25	3	3	3	
14¼	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		54	12½	12¼	12¼	
33	18⅜	Viacom	.32	1.0	15	46	31⅞	30	31½	+1⅜
15¾	12¼	VaEPw	1.32	11.	7	1249	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
99¾	89	VaEP	pf8.60	9.5		z80	90⅛	90½	90½	
104¼	94¼	VaEP	pf9.75	10.		z190	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1¼
30⅞	26⅝	VaEP	pf2.90	11.		3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
18	7⅝	Vornado			83	180	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
16	9⅝	Vulcinc	.75	5.0	5	46	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
37¼	26⅛	VulcnM	1.60	4.5	8	14	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	257	35¼	34½	34⅞	+ ⅞
22½	11⅛	Wabash	.50	2.8	6	53	18⅛	18	18	
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.5	7	32	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
7	3½	WachRty				16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
29⅜	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.1	14	114	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ¼
30½	20¼	Walgrn	1.40	5.2	6	33	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
40	28	WlkrA	1.60a	4.3	8	13	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜
29⅜	17⅜	WalMu	1.40	6.0	4	50	23½	23⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.40	5.0	6	148	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅜
12¼	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.8		z10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
37½	27½	WaltJ	pf1.60	4.7		20	34	33⅞	34	+ ½
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			8	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Warnaco			5	12	10½	10½	10½	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.40	5.5	8	6	29⅛	29	29⅛	
37⅞	34⅜	WrnCom	s1	2.9	7	539	35⅛	34¾	35	
113	75½	WrnC	pf1.25	1.4		1	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅛
32½	22⅜	WarnrL	1.20	4.9	9	373	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.6	10	28	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	4.8	7	364	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¾
39¼	30¼	WasN	pf2.50	6.8		9	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
24¼	20⅜	WshWt	2.08	9.3	7	27	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
31⅝	21½	WasteM	.50	1.7	4	137	29⅜	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	22	160	23⅜	23	23	— ½
7½	4⅜	WayGos	.48	7.8	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19	16	WayG	pf1.60	9.4		4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.3	7	2	6	6	6	
13⅞	12⅞	Wean	pf1.26	9.6		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20	1.0	13	340	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
33¼	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	5.9	5	40	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
15	10⅛	WelFM	1.25b	8.8	10	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
40	31½	WPtPe	2.80	8.1	6	46	34⅞	34⅝	34½	+ ½
11⅞	8⅝	WstctT	.80	7.0	9	17	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.5	3	114	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	7.9		12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
30½	23	WnBnc	1.36	4.8	6	186	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
31½	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.2	12	214	u32⅛	30¼	32⅛	+2⅛
50	24¼	WPocin	1	2.0		269	u51⅞	49	51½	+2½
27⅛	15	WnPubl	.88	3.2	12	107	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.8	8	191	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
11⅝	9⅝	WUn	dpf1.18	12.		21	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
25½	21	WUTl	pf2.56	12.		6	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
25	16	WestsEl	.97	5.4	5	654	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	23⅜	Wstvac	1.32	4.4	8	19	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ½
24⅜	16	Weybrg	1.08	5.7	5	87	19½	19	19	— ⅜
32⅝	23¼	Weyerhr	1	3.3	9	287	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
47½	36⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	6.5		5	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.0	8	685	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
44¾	32	WheelF pf	2	6.2		2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
20⅝	9	WhelPit			2	90	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
58⅝	48½	WhelPit	pf6	12.		z100	49	49	49	
24⅜	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.0	7	74	20	19⅞	19⅞	
27⅛	16⅛	WhitC	1.30	4.8	6	933	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	7.5		17	40	40	40	+ ¾
15⅝	5⅛	WhiteM			4	521	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ¼
18¾	9⅞	Whittak	.50	3.4	7	115	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	7.0	5	85	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	4.0	11	75	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.3	40	285	19	18¼	19	+ ⅜
11⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.4	28	263	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅜
37⅛	26⅛	WinDx	1.44	5.4	9	28	26⅞	d26½	26⅝	— ½
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			16	65	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅜	WinterJ	1	9.5	12	6	10½	10⅜	10½	
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.7	7	313	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
23	19	WisGs	1.92	8.9	7	17	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
21⅞	18⅞	WiscPL	1.76	9.4	9	x45	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
21¼	17¾	WiscPS	1.62	9.0	7	13	18⅛	18	18	
25	18⅜	Witco	1.20	4.9	6	19	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
17½	10	WitfrR	.80	7.4	5	44	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
13⅝	6⅛	WolvrW	.30	2.8	7	113	11¼	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	12⅛	Wometc	.60	3.1	8	464	19⅞	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.6	15	121	29⅞	28⅞	29½	+1
32	17⅝	Wolwth	1.60	5.4	7	1176	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
43	26⅝	Wolw	pf2.20	5.2		72	41½	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	5	WorldAir			25	22	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
77½	56⅜	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	8	65¼	65	65	— ¼
19⅝	9⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.8	6	7	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	Wyloln	.80	5.8	6	67	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
11½	6¼	WyleLb	.60	4.9	11	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Wyly			24	100	6¼	6	6⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	47	Xerox	2.40	4.1	10	1094	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	+1
20⅝	14¼	XTRA	s .52	2.5	4	774	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	13⅝	Yates	.20	.9	6	9	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	15	ZaleCp	1	6.1	7	46	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
17	12¼	ZalepfA	.80	6.3		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.8	20	134	16¼	16	16¼	
17⅞	9¼	ZayreCp			5	174	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	6.5	11	441	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	4.8	7	75	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, April 23 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.40	1.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	106-107	77-78
Lead spot, lb	0.48	0.33
Copper elect., lb	98⅝	64⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4087	5.3595
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.400	5.010
Gold N.Y., oz	237.10	171.15
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
April 23, 1979	1,044.60 f	899.90 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	144.00	144.40	142.25	142.75	—1.10
Jul	147.75	147.75	145.50	146.76	—1.02
Sep	151.00	151.00	149.00	150.89	—0.61
Dec	150.00	150.90	148.25	150.33	—0.08
Mar	147.50	147.90	146.25	147.31	—1.34
May	148.00	148.20	146.25	147.45	—1.64

Est. sales: 2,870 sales Fri. 3,315.
Total open interest Fri. 9,461 up 168 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	7.57	7.57	7.50	7.51	—0.13
Jul	7.98	8.00	7.92	7.92	—0.13
Sep	8.33	8.36	8.27	8.28	—0.12
Oct	8.48	8.49	8.40	8.40	—0.16
Jan	8.77	8.77	8.77	8.79	
Mar	9.25	9.25	9.16	9.17	—0.14
May	9.40	9.45	9.40	9.37	—0.14
Jul	9.65	9.66	9.60	9.60	—0.14
Sep	9.90	9.90	9.85	9.85	—0.10

Est. sales: 3,850 sales Fri. 4,407.
Total open interest Fri. 33,863 off 536 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	143.00	143.90	141.25	143.90	—0.10
Jul	144.10	146.69	143.00	146.00	+2.00
Sep	146.50	148.50	145.25	148.00	+1.25
Dec	148.75	151.40	147.70	150.70	+0.85
Mar	151.50	153.15	151.50	153.00	+0.85

Est. sales: 1,273 sales Fri. 830.
Total open interest Fri. 6,342 off 74 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	108.50	110.00	108.50	110.00	+1.50
Jul	109.80	111.60	109.30	111.04	+2.30
Sep	109.70	111.40	109.45	111.30	+2.35
Nov	105.70	107.50	105.30	107.50	+2.85
Jan	101.75	103.70	101.50	103.65	+2.40
Mar	101.75	104.20	101.75	104.10	+2.60
May	102.00	104.00	102.00	104.60	+2.60
Jul	102.25	103.00	102.25	104.90	+2.75

Est. sales: 1,250 sales Fri. 804.
Total open interest Fri. 7,463 up 33 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	58.75	58.85	57.55	57.57	—0.95
Jul	60.49	60.55	59.55	59.62	—0.50
Oct	62.15	62.20	61.25	61.43	+0.20
Dec	62.00	62.11	61.45	61.52	—0.14
Mar	63.50	63.55	63.02	63.10	
May	64.50	64.55	63.02	63.70	

Est. sales: 7,250 sales Fri. 5,117.
Total open interest Fri. 35,577 off 376 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	89.20	91.00	89.10	90.95	+2.45
Jun	90.80	90.80	90.80	91.45	
Jul	90.70	92.00	90.30	91.95	+2.20
Sep	91.00	92.30	90.85	92.05	+2.05
Dec	91.15	92.30	90.85	92.15	+1.85
Jan	90.90	91.55	90.90	92.20	+1.85
Mar	91.30	92.40	91.20	92.30	+1.75
May	91.45	91.45	91.45	92.40	+1.60
Jul	91.50	92.50	91.50	92.50	+1.50
Sep	91.80	91.80	91.80	92.65	+1.45
Dec	91.85	92.90	91.85	92.80	+1.50
Jan	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.80	

Est. sales: 9,100 sales Fri. 14,245.
Total open interest Fri. 50,581 off 1,131 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
May	736.10	745.50	733.50	743.80	+ 5.90
Jun	744.00	754.00	744.00	749.00	+ 5.50
Jul	749.50	758.50	746.00	756.50	+ 6.50
Sep	760.50	769.00	756.50	767.40	+ 6.90
Dec	775.50	783.50	771.00	782.40	+ 7.30
Jan	780.50	787.50	779.00	787.20	+ 7.40
Mar	790.50	798.00	786.00	796.90	+ 7.60
May	800.50	805.00	800.00	806.70	+ 7.80
Jul	809.00	809.00	805.50	816.50	+ 8.00
Sep	817.70	817.70	817.07	826.30	+ 8.20

Est. sales: 22,000 sales Fri. 18,279.
Total open interest Fri. 186,587 off 2,616 from Thur.

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Apr	241.00	242.70	239.50	242.00	+ 0.40
Jun	242.40	244.80	241.20	244.20	+ 0.40
Aug	246.80	248.80	245.20	248.30	+ 0.40
Oct	251.30	253.10	249.50	252.50	+ 0.40
Dec	255.50	257.80	253.80	256.80	+ 0.40
Feb	260.20	261.90	259.40	261.10	+ 0.40
Apr	264.00	266.60	263.00	265.40	+ 0.40
Jun	267.50	269.70	267.20	269.70	+ 0.40
Aug	272.60	273.00	271.80	274.00	+ 0.40
Dec	281.50	282.20	281.50	282.60	+ 0.40
Feb	286.80	286.00	285.60	287.00	+ 0.40

Est. sales: 18,000 sales Mon. 17,408.
Total open interest Mon. 159,101 up 46 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.38¾	1.41	1.38¾	1.40¾	+.02¼
Jul	1.48¼	1.49¾	1.48	1.49¾	+.02¼
Sep	1.54½	1.55½	1.54¼	1.55½	+.02
Dec	1.62	1.62½	1.61¾	1.62½	+.02
Mar	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	+.01½

Sales Mon. 498.
Total open interest Mon. 5,102, off 170 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	77.90	78.27	76.55	76.55	—1.50
Aug	75.65	76.40	74.40	74.40	—1.50
Oct	73.00	73.70	71.67	71.67	—1.50
Dec	73.10	73.67	71.70	71.70	—1.50
Jan	73.30	73.40	71.35	71.35	—1.50
Feb	72.75	73.50	71.47	71.50	—1.47
Apr	73.25	73.40	71.50	71.52	—1.48
Jun	73.05	73.60	71.75	71.80	—1.45
Aug	72.50	73.15	71.55	71.62	—1.38
Oct	72.60	72.60	71.40	71.40	—1.10

Est. sales: 24,457; sales Mon. 24,829.
Total open interest Mon. 70,664, up 2,067 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	91.78	92.00	90.45	90.45	—1.50
Aug	91.40	91.80	89.95	89.95	—1.50
Sep	89.85	90.00	88.45	88.45	—1.50
Oct	87.70	88.17	86.40	86.40	—1.50
Nov	88.12	88.60	86.87	86.87	—1.50
Jan	89.25	89.30	87.75	87.75	—1.50
Mar	89.50	89.80	88.25	88.25	—1.50
Apr	89.97	89.97	89.97	89.97	

Est. sales: 3,660; sales Mon. 3,903.
Total open interest Mon. 21,911, up 858 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	50.55	51.25	49.12	49.30	—1.32
Jul	50.90	51.20	49.40	49.45	—1.45
Aug	47.65	48.20	46.22	46.37	—1.30
Oct	44.35	44.85	43.25	43.67	— .52
Dec	44.75	44.97	43.50	43.97	— .45
Feb	44.50	44.75	43.42	43.42	— .58
Apr	42.10	42.35	41.52	41.52	— .28
Jun	44.00	44.10	43.65	43.65	+ .03

Est. sales: 5,625; sales Mon. 3,437.
Total open interest Mon. 23,021, up 534 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	59.50	60.25	57.40	57.92	—1.4[illegible]
Jul	58.65	59.35	56.47	56.47	—2.0[illegible]
Aug	55.55	56.25	53.32	53.37	—1.95
Feb	54.05	54.50	52.05	52.80	—1.82
Mar	53.50	53.92	51.70	52.30	—1.02
May				52.75	[illegible]
Jul	53.50	53.75	52.75	52.75	[illegible]
Aug	52.50	52.50	51.05	51.05	[illegible]

Est. sales: 4,688; sales Mon. 3,72[illegible].
Total open interest Mon. 10,548, up 325 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr				45.80	[illegible]
May	49.00	49.00	48.80	48.90	[illegible]
Jun	52.50	52.50	52.20	52.40	[illegible]
Jul	50.90	50.90	50.25	50.60	[illegible]
Aug	49.45	49.50	49.00	49.50	[illegible]
Sep				46.35	
Oct	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	[illegible]
Nov	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	[illegible]
Dec	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	[illegible]

Sales Mon. [illegible]
Total open interest Mon. 1,702, off 28 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
May	54.40	54.50	53.70	54.20	[illegible]
Jun	55.80	55.80	55.30	55.30	[illegible]
Jul	57.50	57.50	57.25	57.50	
Aug				57.85	
Sep	61.35	61.40	60.90	60.95	[illegible]
Oct				57.00	
Nov				62.00	
Dec	63.00	63.10	62.70	62.90	[illegible]

Est. sales: 141; sales Mon. [illegible]
Total open interest Mon. 1,325, up 2 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	224.50	227.00	223.00	226.90	+1.5[illegible]
Jul	221.00	222.40	219.80	222.10	
Sep	214.70	215.60	213.60	215.50	[illegible]
Nov	204.20	204.50	203.30	204.40	[illegible]
Jan	204.00	205.20	204.00	205.20	
Mar	207.00	207.20	206.50	207.20	

Est. sales: 2,274; sales Mon. 1,815.
Total open interest Mon. 7,636, off 184 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.87	90.87	90.77	90.78	[illegible]
Sep	90.75	90.75	90.67	90.69	[illegible]
Dec	90.77	90.78	90.68	90.69	[illegible]
Mar	90.84	90.84	90.73	90.75	[illegible]
Jun	90.87	90.88	90.77	90.78	[illegible]
Sep	90.86	90.86	90.78	90.79	[illegible]
Dec	90.85	90.87	90.79	90.79	[illegible]
Mar	90.86	90.87	90.80	90.81	[illegible]

Est. sales: 6,773; sales Mon. 6,3[illegible]
Total open interest Mon. 55,350, off 234 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	204.00	204.50	202.90	203.30	[illegible]
Jul	207.00	207.30	205.20	206.80	[illegible]
Sep	206.50	207.18	205.50	206.40	[illegible]
Nov	206.00	206.30	204.70	205.50	[illegible]
Jan	206.50	207.00	206.50	207.00	[illegible]
Mar	207.50	208.00	207.50	208.00	[illegible]
May	207.50	208.00	207.50	208.00	[illegible]
Jul	208.50	208.50	208.00	208.00	[illegible]
Sep	208.50	208.50	208.00	208.00	[illegible]

Sales: Mon. [illegible]
Total open interest Mon. 3,857, off 18 from Fri.

IMM Futures
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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5912	0.5915	0.5896	0.5900	—0.0006
Sept	0.6037	0.6037	0.6021 a	0.6021 a	—0.0004
Dec	0.6143	0.6143	0.6132 a	0.6132 a	+0.0004
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	0.6222	0.6222	Unch
June	N.T.	N.T.	0.6305	0.6305	Unch
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	0.4988	0.4998	Unch
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	0.5043	0.5043	Unch
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	0.2310	0.2310	Unch
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	0.2356	0.2356	Unch
YEN					
June	4626	4629	4610	4610	—0009
Sept	4667	4682 b	4661 a	4661 a	—0016
Dec	4715	4715	4705 a	4705 a	—0020
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0635	2.0645	2.0555	2.0558	—0.0040
Sept	2.0585	2.0590	2.0490	2.0500 b	—0.0115
Dec	2.0520	2.0550	2.0470	2.0470	Unch
Mar	N.T.	2.0550	2.0520 a	2.0520 a	Unch
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8750	0.8777	0.8747	0.8769	+0.0005
Sept	0.8755	0.8741 b	0.8775	0.8789 a	+0.0006
Dec	0.8778	0.8741 b	0.8789 a	0.8785	+0.0005
Mar	0.8800	0.8800 b	0.8800 b	0.8800 b	Unch
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5320	0.5320	0.5308	0.5314	+0.0010
Sept	0.5387	0.5387	0.5371	0.5382	+0.0013
Dec	0.5427	0.5433	0.5425	0.5431	+0.0008
Mar	N.T.	0.5485	0.5485	0.5485	+0.0010
June	N.T.	N.T.	0.5515	0.5515	Unch

Market Summary
April 24, 1979

Previous NYSE Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
PogoProd	418,000	16	+1¼
CaesarsWld	395,400	70	—6½
GPUCp	360,100	11⅝	— ½
CharterCo	344,500	15¾	+1⅜
CharterCo wt	331,800	9⅞	+1⅛
Ramada In	300,600	11½	— ⅛
BallyMfg	289,900	72⅞	—2¾
AmTT	289,800	59⅝	— ¼
Gulf Oil	248,200	26⅛	+ ½
Merck Co	231,500	65¼	— ¾
Polaroid	220,700	35⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	211,500	59½	+ ⅛
Woolworth	189,900	29⅝	— ⅛
InterwayCp	171,700	34¼	+3⅝
Scott Paper	154,900	18¼	— ⅛

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	N.A.	29.09
Advanced	842	778
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	12.75
Declined	473	644
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	9.33
Unchanged	N.A.	482
Total Issues	N.A.	1,904
New highs	N.A.	37
New lows	N.A.	14

Dow Jones Averages

	Previous Open	High	Low	Close	Today 3 pm
30 Ind	855.77	863.31	852.39	860.10	N.A.
20 Trn	231.25	232.23	229.21	231.11	N.A.
15 Util	102.81	103.21	102.00	102.33	N.A.
65 Stk	292.54	294.51	290.80	293.09	N.A.

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	102.00	100.68	101.57	102.46
Industrials	113.81	112.31	113.36	N.A.
Utilities	50.09	49.56	49.73	N.A.
Finance	12.06	11.90	11.99	N.A.
Transp.	14.15	13.99	14.08	N.A.

NYSE Index

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	57.39	57.07	57.29	57.80
Industrials	63.46	63.13	63.46	64.14
Transp.	45.90	45.66	45.90	N.A.
Utilities	38.29	38.23	38.23	N.A.
Finance	59.57	59.41	59.57	N.A.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 23	155,966	361,661	1,340
April 20	140,897	317,416	1,397
April 19	150,021	323,882	954
April 18	145,672	319,818	2,239
April 17	160,626	350,122	1,205

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Previous AMEX Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtintA	148,700	46½	—1⅛
McCull Oil	113,000	7	
Marindua B	90,400	1⅜	
Amdahl	75,100	42⅛	+2½
Tubos Mex	73,000	30½	+1½
GoldNugat	66,200	21¼	—1
MeenanOil n	59,200	14⅝	—1⅛
HouOilM	56,600	19	
Coleman	53,900	19⅞	+ ⅛
RangerOil	50,200	18⅝	— ⅜

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.65	3.88
Advanced	250	291
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.55
Declined	218	296
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.59
Unchanged	N.A.	847
Total Issues	N.A.	14
New highs	N.A.	6
New lows	N.A.	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Previous Close	Today 3 pm.
180.95	180.41	180.88	182.55

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.42	3.47¾	3.41	3.47	+.07¼
Jul	3.28½	3.34	3.28	3.33¾	+.07¼
Sep	3.31	3.36¼	3.30¼	3.36¼	+.07¼
Dec	3.41½	3.49	3.40½	3.48¾	+.09½
Mar	3.51	3.56½	3.49	3.56¼	+.07½
May	3.55½	3.58	3.55	3.58	+.06

Sales Mon. 2,669.
Total open interest Mon. 37,976, up 226 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.53¾	2.56	2.53¾	2.56	+.02½
Jul	2.59¼	2.62	2.59	2.61½	+.03
Sep	2.62	2.64¾	2.62	2.64½	+.03¾
Dec	2.65¼	2.69	2.65½	2.68¾	+.04
Mar	2.73¾	2.76¾	2.73½	2.76¾	+.04¼
May	2.79½	2.82	2.79	2.82	+.04½

Sales Mon. 24,455.
Total open interest Mon. 161,444, off 839 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	7.21	7.37	7.25	7.36	+.08½
Jul	7.46	7.52	7.39	7.51½	+.10¼
Aug	7.44½	7.52	7.38	7.51½	+.13½
Sep	7.16	7.21½	7.11	7.20½	+.09
Nov	6.98	7.05	6.94	7.04¾	+.09
Jan	7.08	7.14	7.05	7.13½	+.08¼
Mar	7.18½	7.24½	7.16½	7.24½	+.07½
May	7.27½	7.33	7.25	7.32½	+.07

Sales Mon. 19,668.
Total open interest Mon. 120,042, off 1,385 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	192.10	193.50	190.90	192.90	+1.40
Jul	198.00	198.30	195.90	197.90	+1.70
Aug	199.80	199.30	197.20	198.90	+1.50
Sep	197.00	197.00	195.20	196.70	+1.70
Oct	191.50	192.50	190.60	192.40	+1.90
Dec	191.00	192.20	189.80	191.90	+1.90
Jan	192.50	193.50	191.20	193.50	+2.40
Mar	195.00	196.20	194.20	196.20	+2.20
May	197.00	198.50	196.50	198.50	+2.80

Sales Mon. 6,371.
Total open interest Mon. 52,735, off 740 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	26.10	26.50	25.82	26.47	+ .50
Jul	26.35	26.75	26.02	26.72	+ .49
Aug	26.35	26.70	26.05	26.70	+ .45
Sep	25.85	26.30	25.70	26.28	+ .57
Oct	25.35	25.75	25.20	25.72	+ .44
Dec	25.13	25.40	24.91	25.25	+ .39
Jan	25.10	25.30	24.95	25.25	+ .30
Mar	25.15	25.25	24.95	25.25	+ .32
May	25.10	25.27	24.90	25.27	+ .27
Jul	25.05	25.30	24.95	25.30	+ .27

Sales Mon. 6,404.
Total open interest Mon. 58,458, off 317 from Fri.

Prices Rise On Wall St.

(Continued from Page 9)

Rollins to 18 cents from 15 cents, Edo Corp. to 15 cents from 12½ cents; Amsted Industries to 50 cents from 43 cents and Coca-Cola Bottling of New York to 11 cents from 10 cents.

Sears Roebuck said it will no longer accept federal contracts or subcontracts for goods and services. The company said it will not bid for or accept government contracts "for an indefinite time, beginning immediately."

Sears said about $20 million in goods and services have been purchased from it annually under federal contracts. The company said the action was because the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs has begun "what appears to be a campaign of harassment, subterfuge or retaliation" against Sears.

Sears filed suit in January against the office and nine other federal agencies in what it said was an effort to resolve conflicting laws and regulations which restrict jobs and promotions for minorities and women.

U.S. Steel said its board "reluctantly had accepted" the request of Edgar Speer that he retire as chairman and as a director due to poor health. The board announced the election of David Roderick as chairman and chief executive effective today. Mr. Speer had held the positions since 1973.

American Stock Exchange prices where higher with the index up 1.67 at 182.55.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.50
Albert Heijn	106.00
Algembank	374.00
Amrobank	74.90
A'Dam Rub	52.50
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	90.50
H.V.A.	47.20
Hoogovens	32.20
K.L.M.	113.00
Nat. Nedder	113.10
Pakhoed	48.00
Philips	26.30
Robeco	162.20
Rolinco	132.00
Rorento	122.20
Royal Dutch	137.80
Unilever	129.00
Van Ommer	182.00
VMF-Stork	39.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,460
GBL (B.lamb)	1,800
Cockerill	480
Electrobel	6,880
GB-Inno-BM	2,635
Hoboken	3,195
Petrofina	4,580
Ph. Geveart	1,368
Soc. Generale	2,020
Solvay	2,655
Un. Miniere	878

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	60.50
B.A.S.F.	139.60
Bayer	142.80
Commerzbnk	203.50
Cont. Gummi	65.20
Daimler	297.50
Demag	159.00
Deutsche Bnk	280.50
Dresdner Bnk	222.50
Hoechst	135.70
Hoesch	46.90
Karstadt	328.50
Kaufhof	243.00
K.H.D.	187
Lufthansa	89.50
Mannesman	161.40
Metallgesell.	260.00
Neckermann	188.00
RWE new	168.00
Schering	245.30
Siemens	257.50
Thyssen	105.50
Varta	173.00
Veba	150.00
Volkswagen	241.00

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.42
Anglo-Am	2.40
Barclays Bnk	4.85
Beecham Gp	7.28
BICC	1.53
Boots	2.37
Bowater	2.84
BAT Ind.	3.23
BOC Int'l	0.75½
Brit. Pet.	12.40
Burmah	1.25
Cadbury Sc.	0.62½
Chartered	1.67
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beer D	3.78
Decca Rec.	4.15
Distillers	2.40
Dunlop	0.72
E Mus Ind	1.36
GEC	4.25
Free St Ged	0.23
GKN	2.97
Glaxo Gp	5.20
Gold Fields	[illegible]
Gt Un St	[illegible]
Guinness	[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	[illegible]
Hudson Bay	[illegible]
Imp.Chem.Ind.	[illegible]
Imps	[illegible]
Marks & Spen.	[illegible]
Metal Box	[illegible]
Nichols	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]
Rand Mines	[illegible]
Rank Org.	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]
R.T.Z.	[illegible]
Shell	[illegible]
Thorn (A)	[illegible]
Tube Invest.	[illegible]
Union Carb.	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]
War L.3½	[illegible]
West Deep	[illegible]
West Driet	[illegible]
West Hold	[illegible]
West Min	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]
ZCI	[illegible]

Milan

Bastogi	[illegible]
ERBA	[illegible]
ErcMarelli	[illegible]
Fiat	[illegible]
Finsider	[illegible]
Generali	[illegible]
IFI	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]
Italsider	[illegible]
LaRinas	[illegible]
Montedis	[illegible]
Olivetti	[illegible]
Pirelli	[illegible]
Snia Visco	[illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide	[illegible]
Aquitaine	[illegible]
BSN	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]
Cim Lafarge	[illegible]
Cie Bancaire	[illegible]
CFP	[illegible]
CGE	[illegible]
CCF	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]
Gen Occident	N.A.
Imetal	[illegible]
L Oreal	[illegible]
Mach Bull	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]
Moet Henn	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]
Pennarroya	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]
Rh Poulenc	[illegible]
Saclier	[illegible]
St Gobain	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]
Telemecan	[illegible]
Thomson	[illegible]
Usinor	[illegible]

Zurich

Alusuisse	[illegible]
Buehrle	[illegible]
B Boveri	[illegible]
Cib Geigy	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	[illegible]
Fisher	[illegible]
HofRochN	[illegible]
Nestle	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]
Ste B. Suisse	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	[illegible]

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(Continued from Back Page)

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	9⅝	AAR	.36	3.3	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅛	APS	.44	5.0	6	35	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
	1	ATI				12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	17	AVX	.50	1.6	11	68	31½	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
	3⅛	AZL			13	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	6½	AbrdM	.40b	5.4	4	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	1½	AcmePr				3	1½	1½	1½	
	7⅛	AcmeU	.30	2.3	14	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Action				2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
	7¼	ActonCp	.30	2.4	8	82	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
	7¼	AdamR	.12	.9	11	53	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
	13⅛	AdobeO	.20	.8	24	248	u26⅞	25	26⅛	+1⅛
	1⅛	AeplsCp			6	17	2	1⅞	2	
	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	1.7	6	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
	3	Aeronco			20	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅛	AffilHsp	.24	3.8	10	16	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
	16⅛	AffilPub	.80	3.4	8	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
	5⅛	AfterSix	.32	5.8	5	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	3⅞	AlskAir	.28r	3.8	3	65	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	AlbaW	.15e	3.5	3	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	5	Alcolac	.18	2.3	8	28	8	7⅝	8	
	2⅞	AllegA	wtO			7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.4	10	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
	5	AlmySt	.20e	3.0	5	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Alphain	.10e	1.0	13	9	10	9⅞	10	
	7⅜	Altamil	.32e	2.8	4	4	11½	11½	11½	
	13-16	AltecCp				25	1	1	1	— 1/16
	12	AltarFd	.50	2.4	7	297	u20⅝	19⅞	20½	+1⅛
	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		8.7		z750	43	42½	43	
	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.9	14	834	44⅝	42⅞	44	+1⅜
	5¼	AmAgro			10	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	6⅞	AmBilt	.12e	1.3	5	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
	20	AmBrd	wt			5	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.3	7	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
	8¼	AContrl	.56	5.7	6	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	7	AGenPd	.34	3.3	9	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	AlmiPlct				39	9	9	9	
	2⅛	Aisroatl	.09e	2.4	3	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.2	6	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.3	6	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
	30⅞	AmMfg	1.90f	5.6	6	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
	7⅝	AMedBld	.40	2.8	15	59	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅝	AMotio	.30	2.0	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	6.7	11	16	u33⅝	33	33	
	7⅝	APrecs	.40	4.5	7	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅜	AScIE	.04e	.6		26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	12⅝	AmSeat	.40	3.0	12	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
	8	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	41	9	8⅞	9	
	2½	Andrea	.14a	3.5	13	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	8½	AngloC	.18e	1.1	9	134	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Anken	.52	2.7	10	92	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	Anthony	.40	4.5	5	16	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	8⅝	AplDta	.16	1.5	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	5⅛	ApldDev			17	75	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅛	AquitCa	.39	1.5	14	260	26	24⅝	26	+2
	7	Armin	.12	.8	10	269	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
	6	ArrowA	.28	2.1	6	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
	6⅜	Arundel			4	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
	10⅛	Asamer	.30	2.0		57	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
	⅜	AskinSvc			30	24	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AtlsCM	.05e	1.6	35	191	3⅛	3	3⅛	
	3½	AtlasCp	wt			7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	3⅜	Audiotr	.12b	2.3	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	18⅞	Augat	.44	1.4	16	86	u32½	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AutoTrn				19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AutmRod				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	2.8	12	3	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
	4⅛	AVEMC	.34	6.3	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅛	Avondl	1.20	7.0	11	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	7⅛	Avdln			12	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		—B—B—B—								
	13-16	BRT				21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2⅞	BTU			12	11	6⅛	6	6	
	9	Badger	.70	6.5	5	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
	18⅛	Baldor	.38	1.8	13	46	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
	15⅛	BanFd	1.62e	8.8		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
	1⅛	Bangor	wt			15	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	7	Banistr	.40	4.1	17	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.5	23	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	10⅛	BarryR	.20b	.9	12	16	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
	3⅞	BarthS			13	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	2½	Bartons			23	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	2⅛	BaruchF			33	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Barwick			2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	11⅛	BnfSt B	.40	1.7	6	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
	5⅜	BergnB	.24	2.8	6	76	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
	13⅛	BrgB pf1.15		7.3		20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅞	BernzO				14	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
	1⅛	Barven				28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Beverly	.06e	.9	5	60	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	228	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Bickfrd	.05e	2.5	6	16	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	8⅛	BigVSs	.24	2.7	5	21	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
	18	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	2⅞	Blessng	.54	7.0	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	6⅛	BoltBer	.20	1.6		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
	14⅛	BowVoll	.10	.4	16	103	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Bowmar			35	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Bowne	.48b	2.3	8	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	5⅝	BradfdN	.26	2.9	8	116	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
	3⅛	Branch	.20	4.6	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	8⅛	Braniff	wt			2	10	10	10	
	13	Brascan	1a	4.8	4	238	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅛	BrazeCp			7	10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
	3⅞	BroDart	.20	4.1	10	42	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
	10	BrooksP	.44	2.7	12	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	1	BrownCo	wt			147	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
	23⅛	BrnFA	1.16	3.4	11	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
	22⅛	BrnFB	1.16	3.3	11	9	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Buildex			4	11	3½	3⅛	3½	
	1⅛	Burgess				6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8⅛	Buraslin	.60	5.6	7	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		—C—C—C—								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.1	39	43	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅛	CDI			6	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	6⅞	CHB Fd	.57t	7.4	8	14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
	3⅞	CMI Cp	.05e	1.0	9	92	5	4⅞	5	
	9⅛	CRS	.30	2.8	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	4⅞	CagleA	.05e	.7	5	18	7⅛	7	7	
	13	Caldor	.40	2.0	7	5	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅞	Calcomp			16	253	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	26	CalPIC	1.60a	3.4	7	85	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	+ ½
	11⅛	Camco	.20	1.0	9	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
	4	CaChbA				15	5½	5½	5½	
	6⅛	CdnHomO			25	125	12⅛	11⅞	12½	+ ½
	5⅛	CdMarc	.30	3.0	10	51	10⅛	10	10	
	7	CdnMerr			13	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	13½	CdnOcc	.58a	2.1	20	40	27⅞	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
	48	CdnSupO			16	46	102	101⅛	101⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅛	CapitlFd	.20	4.7	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	3	Caresco	.05e	1.2	10	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	25	Carnot	1.50	5.8	8	52	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	CaroEn	1.20	7.6	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	5⅛	CarrolDv			9	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	13⅛	CastlAM	1b	5.4	6	24	18⅛	17⅝	18½	+1⅛
	19⅛	CasFd	1.40a	7.9		2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Cavitrn	.10e	.7	47	12	14⅝	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
	1⅛	CelluCR			6	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	33⅛	CenM pf3.50		10.		z20	34	34	34	— ⅛
	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
	18⅛	CenS pf 1.25		6.4		z150	19½	19½	19½	—
	12⅞	CenvRI	1	6.3	5	33	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅛	CertifCp			10	12	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
	11-16	Certron				7	1	1	1	
	3⅜	Celec	.08	1.6	11	39	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	ChampHo				296	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	13⅛	ChartM	s		6	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
	6½	Chmplst	.24	3.2	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
	19⅛	ChRv	1.60a	7.5	10	5	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	ChiefDev	1e	2.9	29	38	35	34⅝	34⅞	
	6⅛	ChildWld			6	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	6½	ChllnCo	.28	3.9	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	12⅞	CircleK	1	5.6	9	92	18⅛	17½	17¾	
	7⅛	Citation	.56	5.6	7	2	10	9⅞	10	
	3⅛	ClarkC	.18e	3.2	7	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅞	Clarostat			7	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.5	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅜	Cohu	.16e	3.8	13	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	14⅛	Colemn	.92	4.7	8	239	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
	9⅛	ColCml			51	196	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Colwell	.60	5.2	8	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
	22⅝	Cominc	2	6.3	9	5	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
	15⅛	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	11	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
	9⅛	ComMlJ	.60	3.7	4	64	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅛	Comdlnt			9	161	27½	25⅞	27⅛	+1⅛
	1⅛	ComdrCp			29	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Compo s	.20	1.8	14	61	11	10⅞	11	
	1⅛	CompuD			11	36	2⅛	2	2	
	13-16	Complnv				9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	10⅞	Conchm	.80	3.0	10	288	26⅝	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅞	ConcrdF			6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	8⅛	Condec	.30t	2.7	563	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	ConnlyC				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	16⅛	Conrock	.90a	3.3	8	12	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Conroy	.16	3.6	5	14	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	5⅛	ConsOG				119	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.7	8	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
	4	ContMt			6	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
	⅛	ContTel	wt			12	⅛	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
	5⅛	CookIn	.20e	3.3	3	10	6	5⅞	6	
	13⅛	CookP	.15t		19	9	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
	2⅛	CoopJr	.10e	2.9		11	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	17	24	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
	11⅞	Cornco	.80b	3.9	9	8	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
	13⅛	Cornlius	.80	4.2	9	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Cromer				2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.3	23	176	18⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
	18	Crompt	1.40	4.7	5	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
32½	23	CrossAT	1	3.6	10	18	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	CrowlM	.50	6.2		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
78⅛	20⅛	CwnCP	.60a	.9	7	134	65	63⅝	64½	+2⅛
5⅝	3½	CrownC	.28	4.1	7	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅞	7	Crowstn	.28	3.2	4	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
17½	9⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.3	19	63	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
32⅛	14⅛	CrystlO	.60	2.0	46	10	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	CubicCp	.60	3.7	7	30	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	Curtice	1.18	5.4	5	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
		—D—D—D—								
4⅛	2½	DCL			4	52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	DWG	.35t	13.	7	37	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	DamonC			6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	6⅛	Damson			.45	175	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	88	19½	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	DayMn	.25e	2.0	22	27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
4⅛	2½	Decoratr	.24	9.1	9	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅛	15½	DelLabs	.48	3.2	13	9	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
12⅝	6	DelisIO	.05a	.4	16	243	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	DelhudF	.60	7.5	4	22	8⅛	8	8	
22⅛	15⅛	DenTal	.20	.9	17	79	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	Depsitr	s1.40	6.3	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
15⅛	9	DevCoA			4	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	20⅛	DevonGo			5	z50	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Digicon			37	108	6⅛	6½	6⅝	
18⅛	14⅛	Dillard	.40	2.4	6	3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Diodes				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	DisFab			7	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
36	13⅛	Documat			12	342	25⅝	23⅞	25⅛	+1⅛
131⅛	52⅛	DomePt			18	144	115⅛	111⅛	115	+3⅛
23	15⅛	Domtr	1.80a	8.2	5	258	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
19⅞	11½	Dowdy	.46	3.0	4	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	DrivHarr				2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7	DrFair	.40	4.8	8	22	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.8	8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	13	DplxPd	.80	4.3	4	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	DurTst	.40b	4.2	10	4	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Dynicin				430	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	12⅞	Dynear	.72	2.9	7	32	25⅛	23⅞	25⅛	+1⅛
		—E—E—E—								
7	3⅛	EAC	.21e	4.9		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	EarthRes	1	5.6	7	88	17⅞	16⅛	17⅞	+1⅛
22⅛	16⅛	EstnCo	1.20	6.4	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Edmos				19	3	3	3	
13⅛	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.8	10	17	12	11⅛	11⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	ElAudD			3	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Electrsp	1	5.8	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅛	8⅛	ElecEng	.24	2.3	9	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36½	23⅛	ElecAm	1.40	4.0	7	6	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	EmrRd			5	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18½	5⅛	EngyRs	.24	3.1	12	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	Espey	.15e	1.8	15	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	EsqRd	.57e	3.2	6	7	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	EtzLav	.10e	2.3	16	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13	EvansAr	.40	2.1	10	50	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Exacive			11	1	6	6	6	
		—F—F—F—								
10	6⅛	FPA			3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9½	3½	FSF Ind	.12	2.2		106	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
11⅞	10	Fabind	s		4	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	FairTex			4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	FairfNob				27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	FalrmC	.15	2.2	25	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
16½	9	FamDlr	.34	2.8	7	35	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
15	8⅛	FansyF	.58e	3.6	7	43	13⅛	13	13⅛	+1
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.3		5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	FedRt	1.36	8.2	14	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	FedRes			19	135	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Felmot	.25	.8	17	47	u30⅛	28⅝	30⅛	+2⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Fidelco				20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	FinGen	.40b	3.0	6	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	3.3		2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	FtConn	1	11.	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	16	FtSLSh	1b	4.8	5	7	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Fstmrk			8	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	FischrP	.1t	7.1	8	19	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Fishman				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	FlanErd			6	11	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
41⅛	21⅛	FlightSf	.28	.7	18	48	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	FlaRck	.21e	2.3	5	73	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
17½	5⅛	FlowGen			12	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.44	3.4	8	25	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
18⅛	17⅛	FlukeJ	s		13	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Foodrm	.50	6.7	5	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8½	6	FooteM			19	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	9⅛	ForestC	.10	.7	8	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	ForestLab				21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7	4⅛	Friedm	.24b	4.6	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	3⅛	FriendFr				48	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	9½	Friona s	.40	3.6	4	107	u11⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	6	Frschs	.20b	4.7	5	2	6⅝	6⅝		
19⅛	9⅛	FrontA	.20b	1.8	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	FrontA	wt			3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		—G—G—G—								
2⅛	1⅛	GIExpl			11	12	2	2	2	
6½	1⅛	GIT			23	31	6½	6⅛	6½	
10⅛	4⅛	GRI	.38	4.4	9	35	7	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	GTI				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.1	3	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	6⅛	Garan	.81e	10.	5	2	8⅛	8	8	
4½	2⅛	Garland				2	2⅝	2⅝		
28½	18⅛	GatLief	.40b	2.4	8	14	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Gavird	.10e	3.3	3	1	3	3	3	
3⅛		Glyner				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	5.6	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	4⅛	GenExp				306	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Genisco			10	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	7	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
29½	13⅛	GerbSc	.20	.7	12	62	u29⅛	27⅞	29⅛	+2⅛
27⅛	18⅛	GiantF	1.30	5.0	5	6	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	GntYel	.40e	6.1	8	50	10	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅛	5	Glasrock			17	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Glatfltr	1.20	3.8	7	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
30	14⅛	Glnmr	.72	3.0	8	29	24⅛	23⅞	24	+1
13⅛	7⅛	Globeln	.70	6.7	9	2	10½	10½	10½	
11⅛	7⅛	Glosser	.40	4.1	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Glover			3	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
18⅛	4⅛	GoldnCyc				3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	7⅛	GldNugt	.08t	.4	38	335	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	GoldWH	.64	8.3	4	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield				25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Gdrich	wt			35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	19	GormR	1.20a	5.2	8	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	GrndCh	.50	4.3	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅛	GrangrA			106	29	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	GtAmInd			4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	GtBasinP			29	182	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	18⅛	GtLkCh	.28	.9	16	31	30	29	30	+1⅛
10	5⅛	GREIT	.40	4.3	17	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	GrossT	1.44	6.4	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	GuardC	.60	4.6	9	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Gulford	.60	2.5	4	89	u24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
42⅛	23½	GifCan	1.40	3.4	11	29	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
11⅛	5	Gulfstrm			9	75	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
		—H—H—H—								
15	9⅛	HallsM	.80	6.7	4	4	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
8½	4⅛	Hampin			5	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Hanfrd	.88	5.8	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	HonSqRt			88	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	22½	Harland	1	3.3	11	31	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Harvey			5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Hasbro	.05t		8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	HawlA				5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	HlthCh			13	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6	HelthM	.22	2.8	5	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	HelnWr	.39e	4.0	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Helnick	.10	1.7	11	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	HeltmMtg				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Hess's	.60b	4.5	4	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	HIGInc	.03r	.4	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	HiShear	.20	1.7	6	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Hipfmic	.20	2.5	12	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Hofman	.20	4.6	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	5½	HollyCp			15	76	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
47½	33⅛	HmeOA	1.30	2.7	10	22	u48	47⅛	48	+ ⅛
45	31½	HmeOB	1.30	2.2	10	1	u47	47	47	+2
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.7	7	5	31⅛	31½	31½	— ½
16	6⅛	HornHar			14	259	15⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8½	HospM	.60	4.9	33	3	12⅝	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
8	5	HousRan	.50	7.1	5	7	7	6⅞	7	
6⅛	3	HouseVI			13	19	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.2	10	947	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
26	15⅛	HouO pf1.69		8.5		48	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
21⅛	6½	HowelC	.40	1.9	18	188	21⅛	20⅞	21	
4	2⅛	Howell	.15e	5.5	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	24	HubellA	1.44	5.1	9	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	HubellB	1.44	5.0	9	2	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	HudsnGn			3	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
55	33⅛	HudBO	2	3.7	10	15	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Huffy	.68	5.1	6	57	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ½
8½	3⅛	HuntH	.16e	3.1	6	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	24⅛	HuskyO	1	2.1	10	115	u49⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
7	3	Hycel				15	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
		—I—I—I—								
10⅛	7⅛	ICM	.50e	4.8	13	12	10½	10⅛	10½	
5⅛	3½	IFS Ind	.14	2.9	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	IMC	.28	2.3	4	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	ITI			8	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	ImpCh	.35e	4.2	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
2⅛	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	4.2	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Imperind			4	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	ImpOil	1	4.0	10	417	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	38	InPL pf	4	9.8		z30	41	41	41	
3	1	InflightSv				7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Inolex				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	Instron	.40	1.7	8	69	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ½
2	⅛	InstrSys			25	265	1⅛	1	1	
19⅛	9⅛	InsSy pf.28t		2.6		13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4	IntegRes			7	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.2	7	281	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Intrmk	.15e	1.1	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2½	IntBnknt			10	54	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	IntGenl	1.40	5.0	5	61	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.4	4	71	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IntSeaw	.50	7.5	5	5	8⅛	8	8	
2⅛	⅛	IntStrtch				11	1⅛	1	1	
4⅛	⅛	Interphot				9	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Intplast	.20	2.4	7	5	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
38½	25⅛	InvDvA	1.28	3.3	7	25	u38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	InvDvB	.32	3.4	7	14	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	7	InvRIT	.57t	6.3	12	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Ionics			11	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	
34½	17	IroqBrd	.30	1.2	9	16	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
		—J—J—J—								
7⅛	4⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	7.8	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Jensen	1.49t	21.	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Jetronic			18	1	2	2	2	
11⅛	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	6.5	13	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	2⅛	JuniperP			275	227	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7	Jupiter			5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		—K—K—K—								
8⅛	3⅛	KTelin	.30e	4.0	15	33	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Kaisln				23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	11-16	KaneMill	wt			9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
51½	42½	KaGs pf4.50		10.		z10	43	43	43	—1
10⅛	3½	KapokT			14	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	KayCp	.50	3.2	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7⅛	KenaiCp			8	65	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	5.9	5	x9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Ketchm	.23t	4.8		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Key Co	.20e	4.8	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	KinArk			9	47	3½	3⅛	3½	
3½	1	KingOpt				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24	15⅛	KingRd s	.32	1.4	7	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	15⅛	KirbyEx			8	9	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	KII Mfg			3	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts			7	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	KuhnStr			3	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
		—L—L—L—								
6⅛	2⅛	LSB	.10r	2.2	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	2.5	20	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	LaMaur	.20	3.1	22	12	6½	6½	6½	
4	2⅛	LaPnt				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	2	LakeSh			11	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	3⅛	Landmk			7	23	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Laneco	.20b	2.5	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	LeaRnl	s.60	3.3	9	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	LeePh			16	16	5	5	5	
15⅛	9⅛	LehighP			4	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	LeighPd	.80	3.4	9	27	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅛	3	LeisureT			4	14	4½	4½	4½	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	5.3	5	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Lightolr	.24	2.4	6	14	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
8⅛	3⅛	LincAm			7	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	LloydsE				24	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4½	2	Lodge	.08e	3.0	12	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Lohmn	1.20	5.1	9	16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
26⅛	9⅛	LoewT	wt			135	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15⅛	LoGenS	.99	4.9	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅛	3½	LundyEl			7	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	Lydall	.60a	5.8	6	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2½	LynchCp			3	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Lynnwear			3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		—M—M—M—								
7⅛	3⅛	MPO			6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Macks	.20	3.2	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	13-16	Macrod			25	41	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	ManrC	.40	4.6	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1 7-16	½	Marinda				588	1 7-16	1⅛	1 7-16	+1-16
15⅛	8⅛	Marine	.28e	1.8	6	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	MrshF			2	5	4	4	4	
7⅛	4⅛	Marsnin			37	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17	8½	Masind	.60a	6.0	6	15	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Masters			4	5	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	MrtRsh	s.20	1.1	13	16	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	2½	Matrix	s			22	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	MaulTec				142	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	McCalO			17	636	7	6⅞	7	
6⅛	2⅛	McKeon			7	25	3⅛	3½	3½	
22⅛	14⅛	Means	1.28	6.9	7	35	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Medalst	.50	5.7	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	MedalnGp			10	3	5½	5½	5½	
23⅛	17	MedloG	.72	3.3	8	11	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Meenan	n.24	1.6	12	158	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
13½	7	Mepaint	.24	2.6	5	43	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14	MEMCo	.90	6.1	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MetPro	.15	1.7	9	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7½	Metex	.40	3.0	7	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	24	Metpth	.32	1.3	14	36	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Metrocar			12	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	MichGen				35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	5	MchSug	.85e	.6		16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	MichS pf.24		8.3		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	6	MidldCo	.28	2.5	4	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	MidlGls	.40	2.3	10	75	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Miller H			7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	MissnIT			49	15	5	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	12⅛	MitchlE	.12	.5	10	72	25	24⅛	25	+ ½
17½	9⅛	MiteCp	.50	3.1	6	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	6	MonMg	.44	6.8	6	11	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
18⅛	11	Moog	.40b	2.3	9	48	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	MtgGth	.69e	8.2	15	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Movielab			10	148	u 6½	5⅛	5⅛	
		—N—N—N—								
14⅛	11	NFC n	.15	1.0	9	10	14⅛	14½	14½	+ ⅛
18	9⅛	Napco	.20	2.0	6	19	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Nardo	.20	3.0	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	12½	NCnvSt	n.50	3.9	9	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
47½	18⅛	NatCSS	.32	.7	21	33	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	NatEdu	.12e	1.4	6	216	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9⅛	NtHIIE			8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4	1⅛	NKinney				43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2½	NtParag				44	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	NtPatent				66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	5	NtSecR	.48e	8.5	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	4.1	35	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.6	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	NatsLB	.72t	10.	7	35	7⅛	7	7	
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM	.05e	1.9	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16	NHamp	.80a	3.3	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nidria	.05e	2.9	9	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.8	39	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	NPinRt	s.78	7.9	15	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	NProc	.55e	7.0	9	88	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	NewbE	.50	8.3	32	13	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
14⅛	13⅛	Newcor	s.56	4.3	5	1	13	d13	13	— ⅛
5	2	Nexus			11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	16⅛	NiagFSv	.80	3.5	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Nichols	.02r	.4	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Noelind				46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Nolex				65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	7½	Norin	.40	3.3	4	39	12⅛	12	12⅛	
13½	10⅛	Nori pf	1.50	12.		5	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	9	506	11⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	13⅛	NoARoy	.20	.9	8	19	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	NoCdO			18	38	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ½
19⅛	9⅛	NuclDta			17	16	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	18	Numac	.07t	.3	37	67	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
		—O—O—O—								
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	17	11	10⅛	11	
18	5⅛	Oilnd	.40e	4.2	6	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23½	13⅛	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	68	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
44½	24½	OOkiep			29	z600	39½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7½	OrioleH	.35e	3.4	3	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand			21	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	OSullvn	.80	4.8	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	OutdrSp	.20	2.0	9	125	10	9⅛	10	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	OzarkA	.20e	4.1	4	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		—P—Q—								
2	⅛	PF Ind			13	1	1	1	1	
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		16	15	15	15	
16	13⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
14⅛	12½	PGEpfE	1.25	10.		8	12½	d12	12	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PGEpfG	1.20	9.5		72	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
29½	24⅛	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26½	21⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	9.8		177	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	10.		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.9		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	10.		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28	23½	PGEpfR	2.37	9.9		46	24	23½	24	
23½	20	PGEpfO	2	9.7		1	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	PGEpfM	1.96	10.		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26	21⅛	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		1	22	22	22	— ⅛
24	20	PGEpfK	2.04	10.		48	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.8		9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	10⅛	PGEpfI	1.09	9.9		7	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
50	41⅛	PacLt pf4.36		9.7		z300	45	45	45	— ⅛
18	11⅛	PacTrst	.45r	3.4	16	3	u18⅛	18	18	
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.7		z25	51½	51½	51½	
23½	10⅛	PacScle	.40	3.3	7	56	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
34½	27⅛	PallCo	.52	1.6	15	39	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Pantast	.30	6.3	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Paradyn	n		31	113	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+1
13⅛	11	ParkCh	.60	4.5	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	Parsons	1	4.0	6	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Patagon			6	38	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
13½	6⅛	PatoC	2e	15.	5	165	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PeerTu	.24a	3.2	7	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2	⅛	PennDix	wt			20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10½	PenEM	.60	5.2	5	9	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	PECp	.42t	18.	5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	PenobS	.20	4.6	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24½	10	PepCom	.48a	2.3	8	22	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.0	13	4	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15⅛	6½	PetroLe			12	695	15½	14⅛	15½	+1⅛
11⅛	8¼	PhilLD	.65r	6.5	4	8	10	10	10	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Phoenix				25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.8	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	PioneerS			2	208	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	PlonTx	.20l		363	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.3	7	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
33	20	PltDM	1.40	4.4	6	5	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ½
34⅛	23⅛	Pittway	1.65	5.5	6	270	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Pizzain	n		7	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Plantind			22	31	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	PlyGm	.40b	4.9	4	15	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	PneuSc	1	4.6		z150	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	⅛	Polaron				11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27	10	Polychr	.20	.8	12	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	PostCp n	.50	3.3	7	10	15⅛	15	15	
18⅛	10⅛	PrairieO			15	29	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.0	7	4	12½	12½	12½	
5⅛	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	5.7	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.3	10	196	25⅛	25½	25½	— ½
4⅛	1⅛	PresRtB			1	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Presley	.62r	5.3	4	23	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
25⅛	5	PrimMt			.38	54	17½	16⅛	17½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	ProvGas	.88	9.1	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PrdRE	.28	3.9	24	178	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	PrudBld	.24	4.8	8	3	5	5	5	
48	42½	PSCol pf4.25		9.7		z150	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	21⅛	PgSP pfC2.34		10.		32	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
26⅛	25	PgSP pf n2.34		9.2		150	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	PulteH	s.24	2.2	3	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	4⅛	PuntaG			8	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13	6⅛	Purpoc	.06e	.8	17	11	8	7⅛	7⅛	
10½	6⅛	Quebcr	.20e	3.0	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		—R—R—R—								
12⅛	9⅛	RBInd	.24	2.3	7	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	REDM			5	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	RET				27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	.8	8	3	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RPS			8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.2	15	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Rapon	.10e	1.5	9	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23½	12⅛	RnchEx	.10e	.7	4	41	15⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	RangrO			72	469	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
32½	21⅛	Ransbro	1.20	4.1	8	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	RapAm	wt			31	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	RathP				24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13½	Ravind	.40	1.8	20	68	22½	21⅛	22½	+ ½
20⅛	14⅛	REiter	1.60	8.1	14	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	RelncT	1.40	12.	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅛	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.3	15	2	4	4	4	
5⅛	2½	ReevesT			45	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.72	6.9	7	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	RemAr	1a	6.5	5	15	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	RepGyp	.40	2.6	5	78	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
25	22	RNY pf2.12		9.0		4	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
26⅛	14½	ReshCot	.24	1.5	8	25	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
69½	20½	ResrtA			10	785	47⅛	45⅛	46	— ½
108	27	ResrtB			14	z500	66⅛	65	65	— ½
7⅛	1⅛	RestAssc			11	70	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
13⅛	5	RexNore			16	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	RibletP	.12	1.7	4	19	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Richton	.44	8.0	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
50⅛	25⅛	RileyCo			8	133	45½	44	45	+ ½
16⅛	8⅛	Robntch				20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	4½	Roblin	.12	2.1	5	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	Rockway	1	8.3	5	16	12	12	12	— ⅛
47	23⅛	Rogers	.20	.4	15	30	46⅛	45⅛	46	— ⅛
5	2⅛	RoncoT			5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4⅛	Rossmr			2	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	RoyPalm			9	53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	1⅛	Rusco			4	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2½	RBW Cp			6	10	4⅛	4½	4½	
19	10⅛	Russell	.48	3.3	6	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
		—S—S—S—								
5⅛	3⅛	SFM	.20	4.8	5	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13½	8⅛	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				13	2	2	2	
9⅛	4⅛	SSP			7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	Salem	.40a	2.6	7	93	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SCarlo				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
81½	71⅛	SDgo pf7.80		10.		z50	75½	75½	75½	+1⅛
26⅛	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
29	24⅛	SDgo pf2.68		11.		10	25	25	25	
22⅛	14⅛	SFrRE	1.60	7.5	19	12	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	SFRE	wt			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	SanJW	1.60	7.8	10	15	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	Sandgte	.40	3.5	5	13	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
11½	6½	SoundrL	.30	2.8	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.7	16	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	Schmull	.88a	5.2	5	28	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Schiller			9	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Schrodr	.04t		7	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	2.9	10	3	3⅛	3½	3½	
39⅛	24½	SciAtla	.20	.5	15	52	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19½	ScurryR			14	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
22½	15	SbdAM	.40	2.0	3	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Sealctro			7	12	9	9	9	
3⅛	1	Seaport			56	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Searsind			18	18	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	SecMtg				53	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.1	6	20	9	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Srvisco	.36	4.6	6	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Servo				17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4	ShoerS	.40e	4.9	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Sharon	1	4.7	4	8	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Shawin	.50	8.9	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	ShelterR			5	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	ShenanO				20	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.0	9	69	25⅛	23½	25	+1⅛
27⅛	12⅛	Sierrcin	.30	1.3	14	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.0	10	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	SikesA	.35e	4.2	4	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Siloinc	.30	2.0	4	6	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Silvrcst			4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	SimcoS	.25b	5.1	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Solitron			18	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13	5½	SorgPap	.32	2.5	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Soundsn	.40	5.0	4	6	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
11⅛	9½	SoetCap	.80a	7.2	15	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SCEd pf1.06		9.6		3	11	10⅛	11	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	SCEd pf1.08		9.7		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	SCEd pf1.19		9.8		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27½	24⅛	SCEd pf2.48		9.3		z100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.4		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	SCEd pf2.30		9.5		23	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
26½	22⅛	SCEd pf2.21		9.4		2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
90	77½	SCEd pf7.58		9.4		1	81	81	81	+2½
103	89	SCEd pf8.70		9.6		5	91	91	91	—2
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	5.4	7	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	24	SwFlB pf2.18		8.8		3	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.31e	3.6	3	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Spencer	.16	3.3	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅛	8⅛	StaHrdL			9	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	StdCont	.40b	3.2	8	218	u12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
29⅛	20½	StCossa	1.60	7.3	6	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
12⅛	6	StdMetl			13	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	
26½	21	StProd	1.52	6.0	5	15	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	StdShr	.40t	2.4	8	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Stange	.20	2.6	8	27	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	StanAv	.25e	1.9	8	11	13½	13½	13½	
7⅛	3⅛	Stanwd			3	4	4	4	4	
14⅛	10⅛	StarSup	.80	5.9	4	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Stardust			3	224	u 3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.7	15	20	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
26⅛	16	SteenCh	.80	4.1	8	6	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
2⅛	½	SterlBcp	wt			73	2	1⅛	2	— ⅛
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl			6	22	1⅛	1	1⅛	
11½	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	2.8	18	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	SunCityI	.25	5.1		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	7	Sunair	.50r	2.9	11	11	17½	17½	17½	
28⅛	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.6	75	155	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	SunshJr	.36	5.1	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	SupFdS	.40	2.7	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	Supind	.25	1.7	7	42	15	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	6	SupSurg	.32	3.6	6	6	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
35⅛	20½	Supron	.30	.9	21	49	34½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Susqueb			4	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14½	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		3	10	10	10	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	SutrMtg	wt			3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	3½	Synloy	.30b	6.0	33	4	5⅛	5	5	
38⅛	24½	Syntex	.90	2.4	11	1239	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
35½	21⅛	SyscoCp	.56	1.6	9	21	34⅛	34½	34½	
23⅛	10⅛	SystEng			14	47	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	SysPln	.10e	2.1	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		—T—T—T—								
13⅛	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.4	9	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	TFI			8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	TabPd	.20	1.4	8	37	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Talleyln	wt			145	4	4	4	
14⅛	8⅛	TandB	1e	12.	5	49	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Tannet	.28	3.4	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	8.9	675	6	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
3	1⅛	TechSym			13	73	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	4	TechOp			9	19	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.5	14	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Tectrol	.24	4.2	6	14	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	17½	TelonR			87	37	46½	44½	44½	—2
14⅛	7⅛	TeleCm	.52	4.6	7	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.40	2.0	10	5	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
22	12	Telsci	.60	2.9	16	57	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
6	2	Tenna				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	Tenney	.41t	6.4	10	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Tensor			14	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30½	14½	Terodyn			10	107	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
10½	4⅛	TerraC	.40	6.7	46	198	6⅛	5⅛	6	—1
15½	7⅛	TetraT			22	25	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	TexlAir	.16	1.4	8	63	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ThreeD	.20	4.7	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20½	13⅛	Thriftm	.80	4.0	5	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
7	3	Tidwell			3	13	4	3⅛	3⅛	
107½	91	TolEdpl	10	10.		z110	99	98⅛	99	+1
14⅛	6⅛	ToppsG	.28	3.6	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	TorinCp	.80	5.0	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
22	8⅛	TotlPet	.20	1.0	18	871	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	3⅛	TotlPet	wt			110	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6⅛	2	TownCtry			10	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux	.05e	.8	8	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	TransOil	.85e	.5		63	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Tredwy	.20	3.5	11	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10	7	TriSM	.40	7.6	4	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	TrioCp	.20	1.5	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	4⅛	TubaM			21	411	u31	30½	30⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.9	5	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		—U—U—U—								
12⅛	7⅛	U&I			59	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	UIP	.24	6.6	5	17	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	URS	.40b	6.8	6	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Unimax			5	10	7	7	7	
16	10⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.7	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	UnFoods			7	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2½	UNatCp				16	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	5-128	UNatCp	wt			32	⅛	11-32	⅛	+1-32
8½	5⅛	UNItCp	pf			3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8	5	URepIn	.23r	6.4	27	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	USFIltr	.32	2.5	8	149	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	UnRIIT	.81e	7.6	13	29	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
4½	2⅛	USRlum				17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	USRbR	1e	6.2	7	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12½	6½	UnityB			13	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6	3⅛	UnivCla	.05	1.0	4	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.0	13	73	16⅛	16	16	
16⅛	9	UnivRu	.72	4.9	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		—V—V—V—								
14⅛	7⅛	Valle's	.81t	11.	7	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
16⅛	11½	Valmac	.80	5.3	5	1	15	15	15	
9⅛	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.2	7	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		7	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	1⅛	Verit			5	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	16⅛	VermtA	.32b	1.8	6	13	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8½	1⅛	Vertiple			4	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			71	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Viatech			6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	5⅛	Virco	.16b	2.7	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6	Vishay			10	2	11⅛	11	11	
7	3⅛	VisualG	.16	2.8	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	3.4	10	8	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
18⅛	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	21	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	VulcCp	.20	4.3	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		—W—W—W—								
7½	2⅛	WTC	.10	1.6	16	139	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	6½	Wackht	.40b	5.5	7	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3½	1⅛	WadelEq				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	10⅛	Walnoco	.03e	.1	15	31	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Walco	.80	3.4	6	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	WallcS	.28	3.8	8	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
44	17⅛	Wang	.06	.1	24	41	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
38⅛	14½	Wang B	.16	.4	21	93	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	6½	WarnC pf.05		.4		5	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	WshHm			27	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅛	22	WshPst	s.36	1.6	8	185	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	WRIT	1.96	7.7	15	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5	Watsco	.30	4.4	9	x24	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Welman			21	2	2½	2½	2½	
12½	6⅛	WeldTuA	.15r	1.2	18	45	u12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.6	16	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	WescoFn	.38	4.8	7	1	8	8	8	
41⅛	19⅛	Wstburn	1e	2.6	6	51	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
19½	11½	WelFin	.48	2.8	3	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Whippny	.20	2.1		38	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WhitCbl	.40	6.5	6	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Whitehall			6	39	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	2	Wichita			22	9	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
16	8⅛	Wmhous	.50	3.3	7	46	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
4	2	WilsnB	.15t			38	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Wincorp	.40	3.1	17	3	13	13	13	
10½	6⅛	Winkim	.40	4.0	10	x1	10	10	10	— ⅛
3⅛	2	WolfHB			12	2	3½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	4.8	6	x3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	WkWear	.40	6.3	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17	9⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.6	37	23	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
17-16	⅛	WrightH			33	5	1	1	1	+1-16
27	17⅛	Wynnin	.60	2.3	8	43	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.4	8	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		—X—Y—Z—								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	3.0	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	4.0	3	9	9⅛	8⅛	9	+ ⅛

New Issue
April 25, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Tokyo, Japan

DM 70,000,000
6½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1984

irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

Offering Price: 100 %
Interest: 6½ % p. a., payable annually on April 30
Repayment: on April 30, 1984
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A. — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Morgan Stanley International Limited — The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd. — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

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Banca del Gottardo — Banco di Roma per la Svizzera — Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft — Bank Leu International Ltd.
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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
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Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
James Capel & Co. — Cazenove & Co. — Chase Manhattan Limited
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Daiwa Europe N.V.
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank – — DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited
First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited — Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale – — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
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Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie — Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch International & Co.
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Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken — Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co. — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

(Continued from Page 9)

Cities Service

Quar	1979	1978
enue	1,460.	1,190.
fits	78.50	55.30
share	2.83	2.00

Cummins Engine

Quar	1979	1978
enue	450.60	360.40
its	22.54	20.83
Share	2.66	2.47

Crane *

uar	1979	1978
nue	313.60	287.90
its	8.14	5.14
Share	0.81	0.49

hare adjusted for two percent dividend Feb.1979.

FMC

uar	1979	1978
nue	769.70	633.40
its	38.90	31.80
hare	1.17	0.94

Gulf Oil

uar	1979	1978
nue	5,570.	4,880.
its	249.00	155.00
hare	1.28	0.79

Lockheed *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,000.	703.10
Profits	10.90	1.70
Per Share	0.77	0.13

** Net and share figures after preferred dividends.*

Marathon Oil

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,470.	1,230.
Profits	104.47	50.26
Per Share	3.45	1.66

Monsanto

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,620.	1,340.
Profits	161.80	135.70
Per share	4.44	3.71

Norton Simon

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	664.40	623.30
Profits	26.53	25.27
Per Share	0.52	0.48
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,010.	1,760.
Profits	90.14	83.91
Per Share	1.75	1.59

New York Times

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	145.10	138.30
Profits	7.64	7.10
Per Share	0.64	0.61

Shell Oil

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	3,100.	2,600.
Profits	223.89	193.12
Per Share	1.47	1.31

Phillips Petroleum *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,990.	1,740.
Profits	177.00	170.80
Per Share	1.15	1.11

** Quarterly dividend increased to 35 from 30 cents a share, payable June 1, record May 4.*

Texaco *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	8,360.	6,990.
Profits	306.97	169.70
Per Share	1.13	0.63

** Quarterly dividend increased to 54 from 50 cents a share, payable June 8, record May 8.*

Textron

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	854.10	727.20
Profits	41.77	39.82
Per Share	1.11	1.06

Times Mirror

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	342.60	305.00
Profits	28.30	26.91
Per Share	0.83	0.77

U.S. Steel

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	3,100.	2,400.
Profits	42.00	58.70 loss
Per share	0.49	-

Warner-Lambert *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	764.60	642.60
Profits	57.22	52.26
Per Share	0.72	0.66

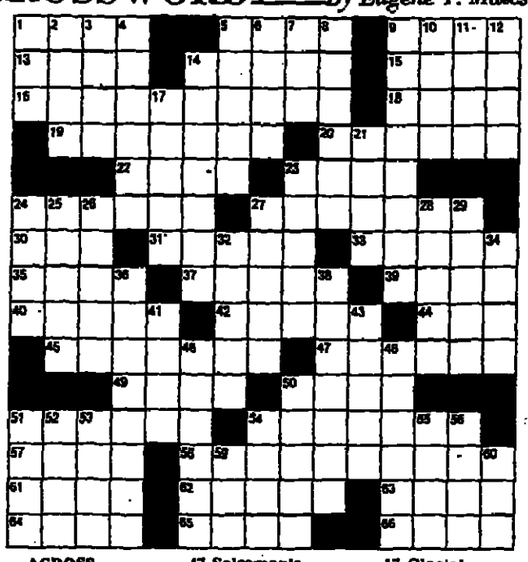
** Quarterly dividend increased to 33 from 30 cents a share, payable June 9, record May 4.*

Xerox

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,570.	1,350.
Profits	133.80	105.60
Per share	1.66	1.31

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Skill, in Seville
5 Neighbor of Can.
9 "—— Now, My Love?": 1966 song
13 News
14 Make suitable
15 Network
16 Author of "My Life in Court"
18 Carnegie or Faneuil
19 International breather
20 Any woman adviser
22 Galena and pyrites
23 Composer Bartók
24 Area between neck and abdomen
27 Cathedral church of Rome
30 Aaron's burial place
31 Director De Mille
33 To be, in Barcelona
35 —— patriae
37 Get ready for another day
39 Stir
40 Principle
42 "And thereby hangs ——"
44 Buntline of dime-novel fame
45 Pavarotti's role in "La Bohème"
47 Salesman's delights
49 Long, narrow shoal
50 Air: Comb. form
51 Appointed lot, to an Arab
54 C-notes and grands
57 Reticule's relative
58 "Alice Adams" author
61 Dollars for quarters
62 Word with closet or shower
63 Pasternak heroine
64 He wrote: "A bit of talcum / Is always welcum"
65 College in N.C.
66 Zest

DOWN

1 Piercing tool
2 Large crucifix
3 Align
4 Greeley was one
5 *Mine entrances*
6 While away the *time*
7 Zoo inmate
8 Peddler's province
9 Name in U.S. journalism
10 M.P.'s cry
11 King of the Huns
12 Weblike membrane
14 Added to
17 Glacial pinnacle
21 Certain club
23 Life raft
24 Kipling's "The Light —— Failed"
25 He painted "The Life Line"
26 Maine town
27 Skipper's order
28 Make amends
29 Washington watchdog
32 Skill or proficiency
34 Laver and Steiger
36 Syndicated sportswriter
38 Fizz ingredient
41 Small European shark
43 Mistaken: Abbr.
46 Rich or Lou
48 Narrow, wooded valley
50 Poet or former senator from Vt.
51 "Ol' Man River" composer
52 Graceful tree
53 Relaxes on a beach
54 Czechoslovak city
55 Relative of etc.
58 Bird called an ortolan in England
59 Bother
60 Masefield heroine

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fine	MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Showers	MIAMI	23	74	Rain
ANKARA	14	57	Overcast	MILAN	12	53	Rain
ATHENS	17	63	Fine	MONTREAL	12	54	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	N.A.	MOSCOW	7	45	Showers
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	43	Rain
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20	67	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Overcast	NICE	16	61	Fine
BUCHAREST	20	68	Cloudy	OSLO	4	40	Rain
BUDAPEST	17	63	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PRAGUE	9	48	Showers
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Rain	ROME	16	61	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	N.A.	SOFIA	16	61	Fine
DUBLIN	11	52	Fine	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Fog
EDINBURGH	10	50	Showers	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	14	57	Rain	TEL AVIV	22	72	Fine
FRANKFURT	10	50	Showers	TOKYO	20	68	Overcast
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Overcast
HELSINKI	5	41	Overcast	VIENNA	16	64	Overcast
ISTANBUL	12	53	Fine	WARSAW	18	64	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Overcast
LONDON	10	50	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	16	60	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 24, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 730.10
— (d) Conbar SF 484.00
— (d) Grobar SF 608.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 728.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.52
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.93
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.14

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.67
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 8.98
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.99

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.16
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 110.32
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.73

CREDIT SUISSE
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 308.25
— (d) Composer SF 449.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 59.00
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 77.50
— (d) Usec SF 432.00
— (d) Europa Valor SF 115.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.80

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $ 26.09
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $47.86
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.59
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 20.96
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.59

FIDELITY PO Box 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 1.00
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 0.98
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.12

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 47.86
— (w) G T Asia Fund HK$ 10.32
— (d) G T Bond Fund $ 13.77
— (w) G T. Dollar Fund $ 7.30

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ¥77.47
— (r) Jardine S East Asia $ 14.99

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 356.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 304.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9 96

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,324.08
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,000.80

SWISS BANK CORP
— (d) America-Valor SF 332.50
— (d) Intervalor SF 52.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 390.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 246.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 68.00
— (d) Universal Fund SF 72.52

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 21.80
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 66.50
— (d) Eurit Evrada Sh SF 122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 104.50
— (d) Globinvest SF 59.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 71.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 289.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 144.50
— (d) Slma Swiss R Est SF 200.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM 11.75
— (d) Eurapotands DM 25.50
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.30
— (d) Unirenta DM 30.40
— (d) Unispecial I DM 41.70

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.32
(r) Arab Finance L.F. $ 1,057.97
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.51
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 125.95
(w) CAMIT $ 10.22
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 13.10
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,391.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $ 204.71
(d) Citadel Fund $ 1.21
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 975.42
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. $ 6.99
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $ 14.06
(d) Convertible Japan $ 9.31
(w) D.G.C. $ 45.51
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 0.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 16.50
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 18.47
(d) Earnex Fund $ 5.14
(d) Eurose Obligations LF 1,127.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,436.70
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 224.99
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,482.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 58.10
(d) Fonditalia $ 12.16
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM 40.62
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.51
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.28
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 293.44
(l) H.O.I.T Hobet $ 30.35
(d) Icafund $ 11.44
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 104.36
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 108.78
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 9.85
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 158.72
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.45
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 4.47
(d) Investa Div'S DM 36.10
(r) Invest Allantiques $ 52.05
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.87
(r) Jardfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.47
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 60.23
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 42.86
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,092.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.58
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 22.54
(l) Leverage Com. Hold $ 47.86
(w) Luxfund $ 26.24
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $ 31.00
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 8.46
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.79
(w) Nippon Fund $ 17.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.37
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 48.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.61
(d) Renta Fund $ 63.16
(d) Rentinvest LF 853.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.24
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.49
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 64.45
(w) Sepre (N.A.V.) $ 14.94
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.40
(w) Soros Fund $ 636.25
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Ses) $ 44.30
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 68.80
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 33.52
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.34
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 0.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.52
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $ 104.34
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.04
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.62
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 476.17
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 72.11
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,432.63

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Other prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $/d to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "s" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — ¢ - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

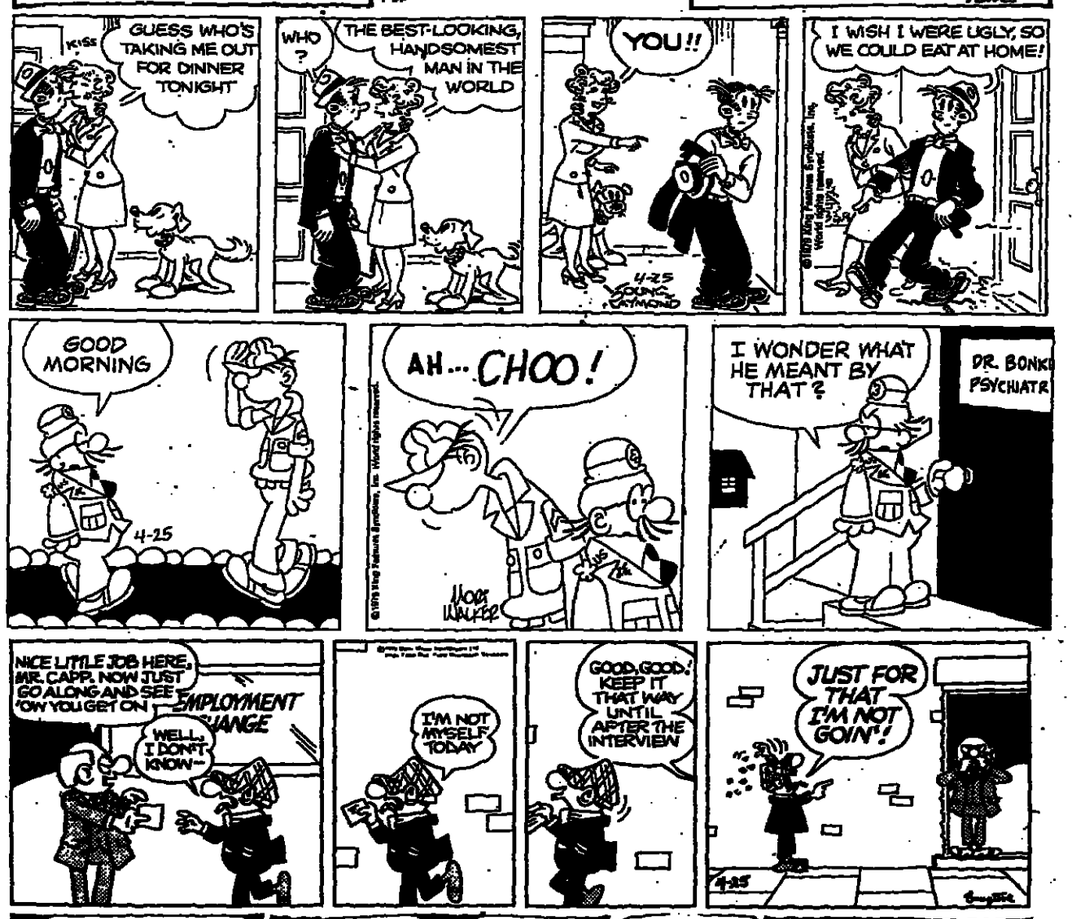
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



KING FEATURES WIZARD of ID REX MORGAN, M.D. DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

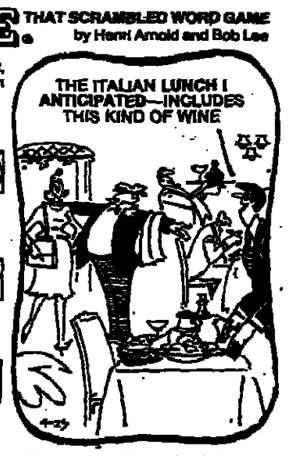
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NABOR

INGIC

HIRTTY

YARPIC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○○"

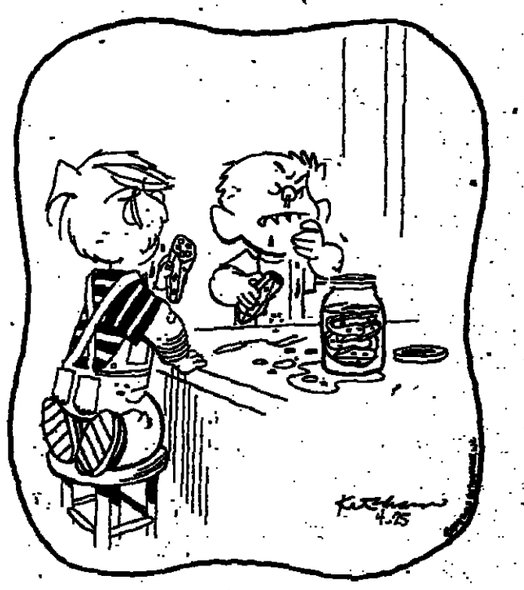
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BERET DECAY SPONGE ADJOIN

Answer: Too heavy for the chair—results in this kind of anguish—"DEEP-SEATED"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"If you don't like it, Joey, you might as well stop... it don't get any better as you go along."

BOOKS

WHAT ARE FRIENDS FOR?

By John Jacob Clayton. Little, Brown. 239 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"HERE'S some reality," Sid says when he meets Joan in "What Are Friends For?" He is 25 and she is 38; he feels that he would like to practice adult behavior with her. When all else fails, responsibility breaks the monotony.

Sid has run out of youthful diversions. He can't go back to school, for he is already too theoretical. His political activism has shrunk to the point at which it is nothing more than a camaraderie based on irony. Mindless sex has lost its charms, because it is his mind now, not his body, that lusts for contact.

Joan has four children. She is life, in small, not capital letters. Sid won't have to invent it for her. She and her family are a nation in themselves, fighting for the most elementary kind of democracy. With her, Sid is about to step into one of the footnotes from his schoolbooks. He believes in Joan, he says. He feels that she can "go through things and keep going."

Living Too Literally

Joan is going to separate the man from the boy in Sid by introducing him to the particular. One hopes that it will improve his rhetoric, for he sometimes says things such as, "You love someone and they burn him or blow him up or his mind is wasted." He takes his reading too literally and says, "But if history is not to be solipsized as nightmare, it was also no fairytale."

Sid is very likable. For all his pretentiousness, he is natural, good company, one of the boys. There are so many inscrutable characters in novels now that Sid is like a long-lost brother. We are glad to see him, to find ourselves back inside human nature. He invites us to step in and make ourselves at home in his perplexity. Come on, man, he seems to be saying, help me figure this out.

John Clayton is something of a Sid himself. An award-winning short story writer, he lets his poise slip every now and then and loses the aesthetic distance between his characters and himself. Like a fond parent, he indulges Sid.

It's not as off-putting as it sounds. Not at all, in fact. Sid's mistakes are youthful, sometimes even definitive, and there is something appealingly sincere about his empirical approach to reality. So many people seem to look for bypasses these days.

Joan is a mess holding itself together. She is hungry, angry, stubborn, manic. When she kisses Sid "without irony," this is a modern version of tenderness. She is not easy to be with. As Sid says, he hates her "when her voice fell into its flat, masochistic drone, no modulations, just a winding down at the end of the sentence as if all the energy had given out."

But there is always something happening with Joan. She may be exasperating, but she's not dull. She is seductive partly because her life cries out for intercession. You might say that her's is a busy body.

In a breather from Joan, Sid visits his parents. Now that Joan has rubbed his nose in reality, he looks at his father and sees for the first time that his job, as a salesman, is "gigantically difficult," that he has to turn himself on day after day, that he is an actor with an end repertory. Sid can no lo conceal from himself the humi fact that he doesn't know "ho be a son to a father who feels about his life."

Habit

Joan has some down-to-e moments, too, with her husb Tom, an Air Force pilot who just returned from Cambodia ter fighting with her for custod their four children. Tom says a his oldest boy, "I'm his father; we have nothing to talk about You may be crazy," he say Joan, "but at least you're use them."

Listening to this bedeviled, appointed man, one pities him is narrow, of course, but the narrowness is only another def just as being with it or any o other syndromes are def against chaos. When Tom sa Joan, "I don't trust you," this cry of the age.

A fine scene near the en "What Are Friends For?" s that Clayton knows what doing. As Sid strolls along street, things begin to fall place in his head. He underst his biggest mistakes, sees a light. He wants to tell someon Eureka, but he can only find cocaine pusher he knows.

Al is poring over a paperba a pornography shop. Sid inter him, seizing him by the arm splashing him with insight. "Y coming on too fast, man." Al "You on speed?" Sid grabs A hugs him. Al is uneasy, but cool. So he grins and says, "Y okay, man." And he's right. Si

Anatole Broyard is a book rev for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from mc 1,400 bookstores throughout the Unite Weeks on list are not necessarily consec

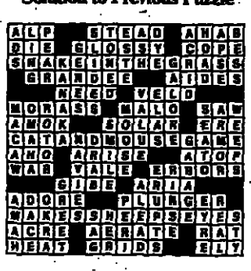
FICTION

This Week		Last Week	
1	GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller		
2	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	2	
3	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	3	
4	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	4	
5	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	5	
6	SS-GB, by Len Deighton	6	
7	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	7	
8	DUBIN'S LIVES, By Bernard Malamud	8	
9	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	9	
10	DRESS GRAY, by Lucian Truscott IV	10	
11	MANHATTAN, by Neal Travis	11	
12	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	14	
13	PROTEUS, by Morris West	11	
14	THE COUP, by John Updike	13	
15	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	15	

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Stoelair Baker	
2	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	
3	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	
4	THE BRONZ ZOO, by Spar by Lyle	4
5	SOPHIA, LIVING AND LOVING, by A.E. Hotchner	15
6	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	
7	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	
8	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	
9	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman	
10	AMERICAN CAESAR, by William Manchester	
11	NURSE, by Peggy Anderson	
12	THE CULTURE OF NARCISSISM, by Christopher Lasch	
13	A WALK ACROSS AMERICA, by Peter Jenkins	
14	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White	
15	HOW TO GET EVERYTHING YOU WANT OUT OF LIFE, by Dr. Joyce Brothers	

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Finding the right defensive play in a difficult situation is a good deal easier with all hands exposed than it is in the heat of battle. Two East players missed the right sequence of plays on the diagramed deal.

Readers who would like to prove that they can do better than the experts should cover the West and South hands.

The contract is four hearts, reached by a simple route. North opened one spade and raised his partner's response of two hearts. West led the club six, and the dummy appeared with solid spades. How should East plan the defense?

In practice, both East players took their two club tricks and played a third round of the suit. This was successful up to a point, for West was able to ruff and force an honor from the dummy.

This left East with a sure trump trick, but it did not serve to defeat the contract. South overruffed in dummy, cashed two trump winners and played spades. By the time East was able to ruff with his trump winner, the declarer had disposed of both his diamonds and the contract was safe.

If East had given more time to the problem, he would have realized that his partner was likely to hold one of the top diamond honors. And if it was the ace, it would be helpful to cash it before continuing clubs.

The winning defense was to the diamond jack at the se trick. West would not continue monds in the hope of ruff, fo would know that if East want ruff he would cash his second winner before leading diamond

West would revert to clubs taking the diamond ace. Thes club continuation and the ruff West would again promote a tr trick for the defense. But this it would be the setting trick, fo diamond ace would already the bag.

NORTH (D)
♠AKQ107
♡3105
◇Q52
♣108

WEST
♠J86
♡87
◇A109643
♣64

EAST
♠432
♡Q96
◇J7
♣AK932

SOUTH
♠95
♡AK432
◇K8
♣QJ75

North and South were vulner The bidding:

North	East	South	W
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pa
3♡	Pass	4♡	Pa
Pass	Pass		

West led the club six.



Associated Press

Jim Lefebre, a Dodger coach, moves between Pete Rose, the Phillies' first baseman (left), and pitcher Andy Messersmith as the two exchanged words during Philadelphia's 4-3 victory in 10 innings over Los Angeles. Rose had tagged Messersmith on the chest at first on an infield out.

Phillies Outscore Dodgers, 4-3

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (UPI) — Mike Schmidt singled home Larry Bowa with one out in the 10th inning last night, leading the Philadelphia Phillies to a 4-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Bowa and Pete Rose worked reliever Lance Rautzhan for walks and Bowa moved to third on Greg Luzinski's fly to right before Schmidt lined a single to center to give Tug McGraw, the Phillies' third pitcher, his first victory of the year. Rautzhan, the fourth Dodger pitcher, took his second defeat in two decisions.

The Dodgers took a 3-2 lead and knocked out Randy Lerch on back-to-back doubles by Davey Lopes and Bill Russell in the eighth, but the Phillies tied the score in the bottom of the inning on walks to Bowa and Luzinski and a single by Schmidt off reliever Jerry Reuss.

Luzinski tied the score at 2-2 in the sixth with a two-run homer after the Dodgers built a 2-0 lead on sacrifice flies by Lopes and Steve Garvey.

Outside the stadium, striking umpires, joined by sympathetic members of the Teamsters Union, engaged on car hoods and blocked traffic for up to an hour before the game.

Cardinals 3, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Jerry Mumphrey blooped a run-scoring single off Phil Niekro in the 10th inning to give St. Louis a 3-2 victory over Atlanta. Niekro, seeking his 199th career victory, carried a six-hit shutout into the ninth inning, but the Cardinals tied the score at 2-2 on two-out, run-scoring singles by Bernie Carbo and Garry Templeton. Gary Matthews and Jeff Burroughs homered for Atlanta.

Royals 4, White Sox 3

In the American League, at Kansas City, Frank White's two-run double capped a three-run fifth inning that enabled Kansas City to snap a five-game losing streak and beat Chicago, 4-3. Paul Splittorff and Al Hrabosky combined to beat the White Sox and hand Rich Wortham his first defeat after three victories.

Rangers 5, Blue Jays 0

At Arlington, Texas, Doyle Alexander finally got his act together after three bad outings and combined with Jim Kern to help Texas stop Toronto, 5-0, on three hits. Alexander, who had not lasted more than five innings in his first three starts, benefited from five double plays. Al Oliver, who has had at least one hit in each of Texas' 13 games, singled twice and scored a run.



United Press International

Dusty Baker of the Dodgers gets an elbow after being tagged out by Manny Trillo of the Phillies as he tried to steal second.

Monday Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Louis	000 000 002	1—3 11 0
anta	010 001 000	0—2 8 1

uckovich, Bruno (8), Littell (9) and Simms; P.Niekro and Murphy. W—Littell, 2-0. L—Niekro, 1-4. HRs—Atlanta, Matthews (3), Burroughs (1).

Angeles	001 001 010	3—3 10 0
adelphia	000 002 010	1—4 6 0

Messersmith, Rhoden (8), Sutcliffe (9), Rautzhan (9) and Yeager; Ferguson (9); Lerch, Reed, McGraw (10) and Boone. W—McGraw, 1-0. L—Rautzhan, 0-2. HR—Philadelphia, Luzinski.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

ago	000 000 000	0—0 3 1
ota	300 100 01x	—5 7 3

Clancy, B.Moore (8) and Cerone; D.Alexander, (8) and Sundberg. W—D.Alexander, 1-0. L—Clancy, 1-2.

ago	000 000 030	—3 10 0
as City	100 030 00x	—4 10 2

Wortham, D.Robinson (5) and Naboredny; Hrabosky (8) and Porter. W—Splittorff, 2-2. L—Wortham, 3-1.

Front Office Ponders Situation

How Do Yanks Handle Clubhouse Fight?

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT) — While Rich Gossage lay in his hospital bed here yesterday following surgery on his right thumb, the Yankees pondered two important matters:

■ Would Dick Tidrow and Ron Davis serve as sufficient replacements for Gossage in crucial late-inning situations?

■ What kind of penalty could they levy on Gossage and Cliff Johnson, whose locker-room fight last Thursday led to the relief pitcher's injury, and not incur the wrath of the Players Association?

Although they had no immediate answers, the Yankees seemed to be quite confident of their chances on the field with Tidrow and Davis and off the field with the Players Association.

"We'll keep our eyes open for a possible trade," Cedric Tallis, the Yankee general manager, said, "but it would be that Tidrow and Davis will be better than anything we could get in a trade."

8-Week Recuperation

Sparring a trade, those two lefthanders and Paul Mirabella, a rookie lefthander, will bear the brunt of the bullpen duty for the next eight weeks or so. That's how long Gossage will be recuperating from the torn ligament in his thumb, which was operated on Sunday night.

Just how much of a penalty Gossage and Johnson will be asked to bear remains to be determined. Both players have received letters from the Yankees advising them that they would not be paid for any day that either one was not able to play. However, that warning did not seem to be the final sentence for their fight.

"We're proceeding with caution here," Tallis said, "letting things cool so anything that is done would be done in a dispassionate manner. A determination will be made as soon as possible. We don't want to make any mistakes and do anything that is unfair and illegal."

Gossage is in the second year of a six-year contract worth $2,748,000. His annual salary is $333,000. Johnson is playing under a renewed contract at last year's salary of about $100,000.

If the Yankees refused to pay the players for as long as Gossage is out and that period were eight weeks, Gossage would lose slightly more than $100,000 and Johnson slightly more than $30,000.

The Players Association would take a dim view of that kind of penalty. In Johnson's case, the Yankees would be telling him to work without pay. In Gossage's case, there is the matter of a guaranteed contract. The contract has a clause listing various prohibited activities that would wipe out the guarantee if the pitcher incurred a disabling injury while engaged in them.

Nowhere does the contract stipulate anything about clubhouse fights.

Major League Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
adelphia	9	4	.692	—
treal	8	5	.615	1
ouis	7	7	.500	2½
ago	6	6	.500	2½
York	4	8	.333	4½
burgh	4	10	.286	5½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ston	12	4	.750	—
innati	9	7	.563	3
Francisco	9	8	.529	3½
Diego	8	9	.471	4½
Angeles	8	10	.444	5
ota	5	11	.313	7

Monday's Results
adelphia 4, Los Angeles 3, 10 innings
uis 3, Atlanta 2, 10 innings

Tuesday's Games
Diego (Shirley 0-2) at Montreal (Grimsley
ston (Rutle 1-2) at Chicago (Lamp 1-0)
Angeles (Rau 0-2) at Philadelphia (Kaat 0-
Louis (Forsch 0-2) at Atlanta (M. Mahler 0-
Francisco (Blue 4-0) at New York (Zachry
sburgh (D. Robinson 1-1) at Cincinnati
er 2-2)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	9	4	.692	—
New York	9	6	.600	1
Detroit	6	5	.545	2
Baltimore	8	8	.500	2½
Milwaukee	7	8	.467	3
Toronto	5	10	.333	5
Cleveland	4	9	.308	5

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	12	4	.750	—
Texas	9	4	.692	1½
Minnesota	9	5	.643	2
Chicago	7	8	.467	4½
Kansas City	6	8	.429	5
Seattle	5	11	.313	7
Oakland	5	11	.313	7

Monday's Results
Kansas City 4, Chicago 3
Texas 5, Toronto 0

Tuesday's Games
Minnesota (Erickson 0-2) at Cleveland (Wise 1-2)
Detroit (Young 0-0) at Milwaukee (Slaton 0-1)
Chicago (LaGrow 0-1) at Kansas City (Leonard 1-2)
Toronto (Lemanczyk 0-0) at Texas (Comer 1-1)
Baltimore (Palmer 3-1) at California (Ages 2-0)
New York (John 3-) at Oakland (Johnson 0-2)
Boston (Renko 0-1) at Seattle (O. Jones 0-1)

The Soccer Scene

What Memories Has a Mere Semifinalist?

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, April 24 (IHT) — To lose a semifinal is one of the most despairing of emotional downs in sports.

A beaten finalist at least reaches the stage, shares the contest and, very often, dips into the pot of gold. What memories has a mere semifinalist? Could you, off hand, name even one?

This week the "second legs" of the European semifinals will abruptly guillotine men from lifelong ambition. The youngest may shrug off the loss as a mere postponement of triumph. Players of the other extreme will run as if their very existence is ebbing away.

In a way, in sports, some feel it deep in the gut, where ambitions burn; others register it at the bank, where Europe's most lucrative bonuses are lodged. Having travelled so far, defeat will not leave them penniless, but the cut-off point to riches is the gates of the final.

In the major trophy, the Champions Cup, those gates surround the Munich Olympic Stadium on May 30. No one is certain to get there (Nottingham Forest and FC Cologne drew magnificently, 3-3, in England a fortnight ago, while Austria Wien was held goaless by Malmo of Sweden).

Nottingham and Cologne, in many eyes the rightful finalists, meet again in the Mungersdorfer stadium. Having run each other's gauntlets two weeks ago, each has lived on its nerves since.

The sudden, surging goalpower of Nottingham dried up in the English League, and with it the club's hopes of catching Liverpool for the 1979 championship evaporated. Cologne, enjoying the freedom of mid-table, made Europe its priority.

Before the first leg, its Bundesliga form undoubtedly led Forest to false conclusions. Yet the reading of the Cologne Express that last Saturday's 5-1 defeat to Bayern Munich was an elaborate tactical maneuver appears somewhat extreme, even for the foxy coach, Hennes Weisweiler.

"He cannot feel content," says the Forest assistant manager, Peter Taylor. "He's obviously got problems and our front players will worry the life out of Cologne's man-for-man markers."

To judge how seriously Cologne took Munich, you need to know that Herbert Zimmerman, Roger van Gool and Roland Gerber all missed the trip — and only Gerber, the sweeper, has any injury doubt.

Aside from the bluff, from the unreliability of Bundesliga form and the psychological English statements that Nottingham will swamp Cologne, we are unlikely to see a repeat of that attacking commitment of a fortnight ago.

Rather the Germans will bring in tall defender Gerd Strack to camouflage its aerial weakness and to help protect the advantage gained by three away goals. The onus to win is on Forest, which at Nottingham matched German technique by willpower and heading power.

Forest is reinforced by mobile defenders Viv Anderson and Kenny Burns to counteract the speed on the break of Van Gool and Dieter Muller. However, the critical area will be midfield, where the British must bustle away Cologne's sophisticated possession.

Experience suggests that Cologne should justify one's earlier prediction that it will, narrowly, succeed. However, the teams in Nottingham were so well matched that whichever rides the tension quickest and best could win on the night.

Who that victor meets on May 30 is subject to similar uncertainty. Only once in every seven European games does a team lose on its own soil, yet even a draw would dislodge Molmo from its hard-won advantage point against Austria.

The safety-first soccer of Lamlo, coached by Englishman Bob Houghton, is far from popular even in Sweden, yet the calm and organized way it prevailed over the best team in Poland and now threatens Austria emphasized that the higher the competition the more foolish it is to underestimate the Swedes.

A brief glance through the Malmo aged players who in their spare time eke out a living as students, clerks, engineers and salesmen, confirms that this represents a one-and-only chance of glory. Goalkeeper Jan Moller, beaten in only one game in Europe this season, is a "colt" of 26, but the midfield is marshalled by Bo Larsson, veteran of three World Cups, at 34.

And, if a truly collective effort can throw up a hero, it may fall to Anders Ljungberg, 31, whose left foot has scored goals enough to merit the nickname "Puskas". Austria, dispirited but not defeated after failing to score at home, may draw on the encouraging words of Malmo's Hougton: "I'm sure Austria is even happier than us."

Or is that, too, a large dose of bluff?

In deadly earnest in the cup winners' cup will be Barcelona. Wracked by its own ambition, Barcelona confirmed after its single goal (a penalty) against the part-timers Bevern-Waas of Belgium that Lucien Muller, its coach, was to be sacked come what may.

The team repsonded with a 6-0 league victory, nothing too unusual to the Catalans, who've seen a 9-0 score already this term. However, for all the resilience of the Belgian's fine international goalkeeper, Jean-Marie Pfaaf, the wrath of Barcelona should tell in the end. That and the desire of Johan Neeskends, a Dutch competitor seeing out his days in Europe before joining Cosmos.

In the other cup winners cup game, Fortuna Duesseldorf needs only to keep its head, play it tight, and consolidate on its first-leg 3-1 advantage over the Czechs Banik Ostrava.

Germany has a certain finalist — maybe two — in the UEFA cup. Borussia Monchengladbach has already gained a 2-2 away draw against relegation strugglers MSV Duisburg and, with both coach Udo Lattke and striker Allani Simonsen about to leave, it could be a case of doing it for the dear-departing. Simonsen joins the convoy of supreme international talent to be groomed at Monchengladbach for the benefit of Spanish league soccer; his $2.5 million transfer to Barcelona is unaffected by the coach's sacking.

Finally, can Hertha Berlin do for Germany what Arsenal and West Bromwich Albion failed to do for England: knock out Red Star Belgrade despite a one-goal deficit? Hertha's need, its dependence on the begging bowl to ward off bankruptcy and its fear that it may have to continue to sell to the United States, give it as much incentive as any team could want.

No less than five men, three to Hertha and two for Red Star, return after missing the first leg through suspension. If that suggests the tough guys are back, it echos the feelings of West Brom, whose coach Ron Atkinson said after his men failed to retrieve that goal to Red Star: "They are bloody difficult to get by. They break up the game an awful lot."

Ambition, not least of Erich Beer, Berlin's busy goalscorer, might do the trick. Ambition and age. Beer is 32, after which the chance of appearing in a Euro finale are growing thin.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Based on 26 At-Bats

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Kemp Det	10	38	7	16	.421
A.Oliver Tex	13	50	10	21	.420
Bochte Sea	15	58	9	24	.414
Carew Cal	16	63	14	26	.413
Cooper Mil	15	59	14	24	.407
Rice Bos	13	45	12	18	.400
Downing Cal	14	60	13	24	.400
A.Bannister Chi	14	50	11	20	.400
Smalley Min	14	51	12	20	.392
Lemon Chi	15	66	12	25	.379

Home Runs
Lynn, Boston, 7; Cooper, Milwaukee, 5; Alkens, California, 5; Grich, California, 5; DeCinces, Baltimore, 4; Lezcano, Milwaukee, 4; Nettles, New York, 4; Ford, California, 4.

Runs Batted In
Baylor, California, 23; Cooper, Milwaukee, 16; Lynn, Boston, 15; Lezcano, Milwaukee, 15; Grich, California, 14; Bochte, Seattle, 14.

Pitching (3 Decisions)
Jenkins, Texas, 4-0, 1.000; John, New York, 3-0, 1.000; Kaasmon, Minnesota, 3-0, 1.000; Caldwell, Milwaukee, 3-1, .750; Ryan, California, 3-1, .750; Wortham, Chicago, 3-1, .750; Palmer, Baltimore, 2-1, .667; Eckersley, Boston, 2-1, .667; Figueroa, New York, 2-1, .667; Guidry, New York, 2-1, .667; Splittorff, KansasCity, 2-1, .667; Marshall, Minnesota, 2-1, .667.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Based on 25 At-Bats

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Winfield SD	17	69	13	29	.426
Foster Cin	16	64	11	27	.422
G.Maddox Phi	14	52	12	20	.385
Griffey Cin	15	65	11	25	.385
Concepcn Cin	16	69	14	25	.362
Trillo Phi	14	58	3	18	.360
Cedeno Hm	13	42	8	15	.357
Royster Atl	15	48	6	17	.354
Mazzilli NY	12	51	6	18	.353
Russell LA	16	75	7	26	.347

Home Runs
Murphy, Atlanta, 7; Kingman, Chicago, 5; Bonnell, Atlanta, 5; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 4; 12 tied with 3

Runs Batted In
Foster, Cincinnati, 18; Kingman, Chicago, 16; J.Cruz, Houston, 16; Driessen, Cincinnati, 15; Turner, San Diego, 15.

Pitching (3 Decisions)
Blue, San Francisco, 4-0, 1.000; Ruthven, Philadelphia, 3-0, 1.000; Andujar, Houston, 3-0, 1.000; K.Forsch, Houston, 3-0, 1.000; Richard, Houston, 3-0, 1.000; Jones, San Diego, 3-1, .750; McGlothen, Chicago, 3-1, .667; Palmer, Montreal, 2-1, .667; Sosa, Montreal, 2-1, .667.

Brezhnev Puts Politics Aside

Russia's Biggest Hockey Fan

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, April 24 (NYT) — Leonid Brezhnev, the 72-year-old president of the Soviet Union and chief of its Communist Party, seems to like ice hockey better than Kremlin politics.

At least this is the impression produced by his schedule while the 1979 World Ice Hockey Championships have been taking place in the Luzhniki Sports Palace, 10 minutes by Russian Zil limousine from Red Square.

Brezhnev, flanked by his defense minister, Dmitri Ustinov, and a long-time Communist Party aide, Konstantin Chernenko, has been at the games every night since they started April 14.

He was there on Tuesday night last week, blissfully watching the Russians beat Sweden, 9-3, after a key meeting of the party's Central Committee. He rushed over again the following night, after an extraordinarily brief 16-minute speech at the Supreme Soviet, in time for a match between Finland and West Germany.

Making Time for Hockey

His health has not been robust in recent years. He could not meet with a delegation of 18 U.S. congressmen who were in Moscow last week, but he watched the West German team knock the United States out of the running for the championship, 6-3, on Friday night.

On Saturday night, dressed in a dark blue jacket glittering with five Orders of Lenin, Brezhnev walked into the open VIP booth on the 14th row above the center line to see the Soviet team play Czechoslovakia, from whom the Russians wrested the championship last May in a closely fought contest in Prague.

Saturday's game was no contest. The Soviet players outskated, outdefended, outgoaled the Czech team, 11-1. Brezhnev and his companions — Ustinov and a junior member of the Politburo, Mikhail Solomentsev, to his left, Chernenko and other aides to his right, and not a woman among them — clapped their hands, broke out in broad smiles, and dissected key plays as the Soviets scored goal after goal.

A Change of Mood

Brezhnev had seemed tired and weak when he appeared at the Supreme Soviet last Wednesday afternoon. On Saturday night he seemed alert, cheerful and animated.

A huge sleek black Zil outfitted as an ambulance waited in readiness in the reserved parking lot behind the stadium. Inside, uniformed police and guards in plain clothes warned press photographers in the stands 50 feet from the VIP booth not to take any pictures.

The public address system never mentioned the presence of the leaders. The Russians in the section surrounding the booth, apparently high level officials and their families, acted as though Brezhnev was not there. Nobody gawked, pointed, or waved.

U.S. Defeats Poland, 5-1

MOSCOW, April 24 (Reuters) — The United States retained its place in the top group of the World Ice Hockey Championships here today with a 5-1 victory over Poland. Poland, newcomers to Group A of the championships, will now be relegated to Group B to make way for the Netherlands.

Leszek Kokoszka opened the scoring for Poland. But Joe Mullen scored the U.S. equalizer six minutes later. Les Auge, Phil Verchota, Eric Stroble and Bob Collyard followed with the rest of the U.S. goals.

Trying to Live Down a Reputation

A Drink of Orange Juice for Sheehan

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT) — Ten years ago Bobby Sheehan was a prospect. He still is. But maybe this time he'll stick. Maybe this time he'll escape his reputation as a hard drinker that has shadowed him throughout his hockey travels.

After a long season with the minor-league New Haven Nighthawks, the 30-year-old center is up with the New York Rangers, who can qualify for the Stanley Cup semifinals against the New York Islanders by eliminating the Philadelphia Flyers in their best-of-seven series.

Sheehan has been in hockey for 10 years but it wasn't until Sunday night's 6-0 triumph that he scored his first Stanley Cup goal. That's something to celebrate. But when he finally came out of the shower with a towel around his middle, he reached past several cans of cold beer and poured himself a big cup of orange juice. Perhaps that cup of orange juice tells more about Sheehan than anything he tells about himself.

"They built my reputation," he was saying now. "People say they saw Bobby Sheehan walking wall to wall on nights when I was home."

He's a sharp-featured little guy, 5 feet 7 inches and 155 pounds from Weymouth, Mass., with dark brown hair and a thin reddish moustache.

"Five years ago I liked to go out and have a few," he said in his fast-talking manner. "But things change in five years. Some of the stories about me are true but 85 percent are just ridiculous. If they were all true, I wouldn't be alive today. I'd be walking with a cane. I'd be on the Bowery."

During the recent American Hockey League season, he scored 33 goals and had 48 assists.

"I was hoping I'd get called up," he said, "but I didn't think it was going to happen."

After the Rangers lost to the Flyers in their playoff quarterfinal opener a week ago, Fred Shero, the Ranger coach, decided to bring up Sheehan as a faster-skating center for Pat Hickey and Ron Duguay, two of his fastest wings. Parker MacDonald, the coach of the Rangers' farm team in New Haven, was contacted. About two o'clock that morning, the phone rang in Sheehan's home, where he lives with his wife and two young daughters.

"You got your wish," MacDonald said.

"What wish?" Sheehan asked. "What are you talking about?"

"You're going to New York," the coach said.

"Where are you — at a party," Sheehan asked.

"No," the coach said. "Shero wants you."

Recalling that conversation, Sheehan laughed and said, "I thought at first maybe one of my old friends was calling me."

Lost in Traffic

He knew it was real when MacDonald told him to be in Philadelphia for practice the next day. But he got lost in traffic there.

"I got to practice an hour late," he said. "Fred Shero just said, 'Hi,' then Mike Nykoluk [the Rangers' assistant coach] told me to take some line rushes with Hickey and Duguay but I still didn't know if I was just up for coffee or if I was going to play."

He knows now. In addition to his goal, he had an assist earlier in the playoff series.

"I don't even believe I'm here," he said. "Even with that sign with my name on it."

Hanging near one of the Garden loges was a white banner with thick black letters spelling out "Sheehan," a relic from 1972 when he played at the Garden for the New York Golden Blades of the World Hockey Association before that franchise moved to Cherry Hill, N.J.

"The people who bring that banner are named Sheehan too," he said. "I have a lot of friends here."

Debut in Montreal

Joining the Montreal Canadiens when he was 20, he played parts of two seasons there. But in 1971 he was traded to the California Golden Seals, owned by Charles Finley, better known as the Oakland A's owner.

Ironically, his Ranger locker, which is identified by his number 6 but not by his name, is next to that of Anders Hedberg, the Swedish right wing with the two-year $1.2-million contract who established himself with the Winnipeg Jets of the WHA during the previous four seasons. But in 1975 little Bobby Sheehan was back in the National Hockey League with the Chicago Black Hawks, producing 11 goals and 20 assists.

Moving Around

He joined the Detroit Red Wings, but after scoring only 5 goals in half the season he was shipped to the now-defunct Rhode Island Reds of the AHL, where he scored 28 goals. He returned to the WHA with the Indianapolis Racers but wound up with New Haven.

"I was the player of the month one day in Indianapolis," he said. "The next day I was Gonzo Alonzo, gone."

Now he's in the Stanley Cup playoffs and hoping to live down the reputation that still follows him.

"I'll have a few beers after a game but I haven't done any hard drinking in the last five years," he said. "I never had a drinking problem. My problem was that I used to tell a few stories about myself and they got around. But no more. I got the old wedding band on now."

He's got his first Stanley Cup goal too. And a cup of orange juice.

Gorman Still Calls Them as He Sees Them

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT) — Willie Mays of the New York Giants was batting against Sal Maglie of the Brooklyn Dodgers, whom they called the Barber because he shaved hitters so close. The first pitch brushed Willie back and the second low-bridged him.

Tom Gorman, the plate umpire, went to the mound and spoke to Maglie. The pitcher gave the customary explanation: The ball had got away from him. The umpire made the customary response, meaning, "Tell that to your confessor."

"Hey, Tom," Maglie called as the umpire walked back to the plate, "tell Willie I'm sorry."

"Willie," Gorman said, "Maglie says he's sorry."

"Is that right?" Willie said. He hit the next pitch out of the borough. Rounding second base he yelled, "Hey, Maglie, I'm sorry."

That's one of a hundred stories in "Three and Two!" by Tom Gorman and Jerry Holtzman. Gorman was an umpire in the National League for 25 years and he has a million stories. Jerry has been writing baseball for the Chicago Sun-Times longer than that. There couldn't be a more felicitous collaboration and no publishing venture could have more fortunate timing. Charles Scribner's Sons got this one out as the major league baseball season opened without major league umpires.

Mixed Emotions

The umpires have two years to go on a union contract providing for salaries ranging from $17,500 for rookies to $41,000, plus $54 a day for expenses. They are holding out for more money. After 25 years, nobody has to ask where Tom Gorman's sympathies lie, but he is employed by the league as an umpire adviser, which means he scouts young umpires. With sympathies on one side and his job on the other, he does what he has always done — calls them as he sees them.

"The important thing," he said the other day, "is for both sides to sit down and talk it out. Baseball needs the umpires. The professionals are playing, and they should have professionals umpiring. I think the minimum salary ought to be $25,000. But they've got a contract and they are honorable men. The best thing would be for them to honor the contract and take a beating for two years and then go for what they ought to have."

That's the guy who tells his tale in "Three and Two!" He calls them as he sees them and makes no apologies. "An umpire," his book says, "should never ask for mercy or ask to be forgiven. A ballfield isn't a church."

"Look at it this way," he says. "The ballplayers miss a lot more plays than we do."

"Always remember," he says on another page, "the umpire doesn't have the last word, he has the last two words: 'Get out.' "

Cardinal Sin

"Joe Torre was on his last legs as a player with the New York Mets," one of his stories begins. "In this game he tried to steal second. He came waddling in and went into a slide — bumpty de-bump, bumpty de-bump. Worst slide I ever saw. There was a big cloud of dust and I made the cardinal sin in umpiring. I anticipated the play.

" 'You're out!'

"Joe got up, hollering and screaming, 'Tommy, I'm not out! I'm not out!'

" 'Joe, you're out,' I said. 'Get away from me.'

" 'I'm not out!'

" 'Why not?'

" 'I've got the ball,' he said, and he held up his hand. He had the ball all right. I could have dropped dead.

" 'What are you going to do now?' he asked.

"I did all I could do. 'You're out for interference,' I said. 'Get out of here.'

" 'But, Tom, I didn't interfere with him. It was a clean slide.'

"All the time he's standing there holding the ball in the air for everyone to see. I had to get out of it some way. An umpire can't admit to a player that he was wrong. So I changed my reasoning.

" 'You're out, Joe, because you tagged yourself with the ball.'

"He walked away, mumbling to himself."

Tom Gorman wasn't right on every decision and he isn't right about everything he says in his book. He refers to a time when World Series assignments always went to the best umpires, like Bill Klem in the National League and Bill McGowan in the American.

"Nowadays," he says, "the league office considers all umpires equal in ability, so no umpire dominates . . . This is how it should be."

This is not how it should be. All umpires are not equal in ability, and for the most important jobs only the best should be chosen. World Series and All-Star Game assignments rotate today because the umpires' union demanded that even the least efficient get their regular turn at the big ones.

Tom is a little mistaken on one other point. He tells about the perfect game Don Larsen pitched for the Yankees in the 1956 World Series against the Dodgers. It was the last game Babe Pinelli ever called behind the plate and Tom says that when it was over Pinelli cried.

"Not one person," the book says, "came in to congratulate Pinelli, to say, 'Babe, you did a fine job — 22 years in the league and you finish with the first perfect game in World Series history.' Nobody showed. Not the commissioner, not the president of the National League. I thought it was a disgrace."

It was a shame that the brass didn't salute Pinelli, but it might please Tom Gorman to know that Babe's role didn't escape attention. It was known that he was retiring and would never again work behind the plate. His last decision, disputed by some, was a called third strike on Dale Mitchell.

"Good old Babe," they were saying around the press headquarters that night, "his last call, and he made it a big one."

They said it again and again.

Jets Outscore Nordiques, 6-3, In WHA Playoff

QUEBEC CITY, April 24 (UPI) — Bob Guindon scored twice to lead a five-goal second-period attack last night, when the Winnipeg Jets downed the Quebec Nordiques, 6-3, in the first game of their best-of-seven WHA semifinal playoff series.

Marc Tradif collected two goals and Bob Fitchner scored the final goal at 18:16 of the third period.

After the teams traded first-period goals, Rick Preston beat the Quebec goalie, Richard Brodeur, on a low wrist shot from the slot at 2:25. Two minutes later Guindon picked up his first tally, beating Brodeur on a high blueline slap shot.

Seven minutes later Morris Lukowich took a pass from Terry Ruskowski and converted with a backhander. Guindon got his second goal at 13:53 on a three-way passing play with Bill Lesuk and Lars Erik Sjoberj to give the Jets a 5-1 lead. Tardif's second goal came on a slap shot at 16:44.

WHA Playoffs

Quarterfinals
(Best of Three)
Series A
Cincinnati vs. New England
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 21—New England 5, Cincinnati 3
April 22—Cincinnati 6, New England 3
April 24—Cincinnati at New England
Semifinals
(Best of Seven)
Series B
Winnipeg vs. Quebec
(Winnipeg leads series, 1-0)
April 23—Winnipeg 6, Quebec 3
April 25—Winnipeg at Quebec
April 27—Quebec at Winnipeg
April 29—Quebec at Winnipeg
x-May 1—Winnipeg at Quebec
x-May 3—Quebec at Winnipeg
x-May 5—Winnipeg at Quebec
x-if necessary
Series C
Edmonton vs. New England-Cincinnati winner.

Observer

Dangerous Potatoes

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A raw potato fell out of the sky and shattered on the sidewalk. The sound of its impact and the tiny fragments into which it exploded suggested it came from a considerable height.

A few inches closer and it might have done me in. Life is always a matter of a few inches, of course, especially in New York. Instead of ducking into a foxhole, I inspected the fragments. The potato was raw all right.



Baker

"I was just bombed by a raw potato" I reported upon entering the house. The news was received calmly. Life in New York is a matter of keeping calm about things like raw potatoes falling from heaven.

From the window one could see the evidence. The sidewalk littered with smithereened potato. As a matter of fact, a car parked in front of the house had clearly been bombed by an egg. The yolk was still not quite dry on the trunk and a bit of it had run down into the gutter. Life in New York is a matter of things running down into the gutter.

Situated in the shadow of a 400-foot apartment building, we naturally assumed that these falling comestibles reflected nothing more threatening than a bored child testing the law of gravity. Life in New York is a matter of constantly testing laws, most of which prove much less inflexible than the law of gravity, at least if you can afford a lawyer.

* * *

But what if the potato had scored a direct hit with fatal consequence? After a certain age most people probably speculate occasionally on the manner of their ultimate departure, but the possiblity of becoming a potato victim was one that had never occurred to me, and I did not like it.

It is, to be sure, probably newsworthy in a very small way. I have never read of anyone dying of a falling potato. On a slow news day, it might merit a paragraph or two on the Associated Press wire. "Potato Mashes Man." For all I know, it might even have been a "first" and earned an entry in the Guinness World Book of Records.

On the other hand, while distinctive, death by falling raw potato has its social inconveniences. Even friends would find it hard to suppress private little smiles as they passed the news. "Poor devil, he never knew what hit him." What did hit him?" "Haven't you heard —?"

It would have been harder, of course, on the next of kin, answering those interminable questions at the bier. "Well, he had just stepped out of the house for a moment and we heard this dreadful groan and there he was, lying there covered with potato."

* * *

With the passing of years, this sort of bad luck can become an affliction to the survivors who, unless they achieve notoriety in their own right, go through life thereafter being pointed out as the son, or daughter, or wife of that fellow who was killed by a falling potato.

Coming through a raw-potato near-miss in fact has one advantage. It is such a rare event that the odds against being involved in two during one lifetime are overwhelming. Hence, it is as close to statistical certainty as a thing can be that falling potato will not be the instrument of my farewell.

One can take only limited comfort in this, particularly if resident in Manhattan. The apartment house across the street that sheds groceries used to send whole windows flying down on the neighborhood, which put me in the habit of looking up whenever I headed for the delicatessen.

The trouble with looking up is that once in a while the manhole covers explode from underfoot. Look up, then down with every other step and you don't notice the oncoming taxicab whose driver is determined to assert his manhood through the power of his fierce internal combustion engine.

In the end New York breeds fatalism and you quit looking in any direction, even behind to see who is gaining on you. Living in New York is a matter of accepting life's inevitabilities and not boring everybody with tales of your near-misses. If New Yorkers talked about their near-misses, there would be no time left for conversation over the meat and deadly potatoes.

Peggy Guggenheim

An Addict of Art and Artists

Susan Heller Anderson

VENICE (NYT) — As a genteel girl from a rich and prominent New York family, Peggy Guggenheim set out for Europe to have an interesting life. Now, frail at 80, she lives alone in a half-finished palazzo on the Grand Canal, surrounded by the memories of her days as the darling of the European and American avant-garde — and by her art collection, which has become, finally, the center of her life.

She sleeps under a peach marabou coverlet in a sterling silver bed designed for her by Alexander Calder. On her bedroom walls hang 100 pairs of earrings, some created for her by prominent artists. Portraits of her painted in Munich at the turn of the century by Lenbach attest to a rarified childhood.

Now a renewed flurry of interest swirls around Mrs. Guggenheim, as she prefers to be called. In October her memoirs, "Out of This Century" and "Confessions of an Art Addict," are being republished in one volume. Next year a biography is due, to be followed perhaps by a picture book. A curator from the Guggenheim Museum in New York, founded by her uncle, Solomon R. Guggenheim, has been cataloging her collection, which it will administer in Venice upon her death.

Honorary Citizen

An honorary citizen of Venice, Mrs. Guggenheim has lived here since 1947, but her European connections began in 1921. "I came not intending to stay," she recalled recently in her sitting room. She married the painter Lawrence Vail in Paris, had two children, and drifted to England in the 1930s.

"Finally I was bored living alone in the country and wanted to work," she said. "Someone suggested either an art gallery or a publishing house and I thought a gallery would be less expensive. Of course, I never dreamed how much I would eventually spend."

In 1938 she opened her gallery, Guggenheim Jeune. "I knew nothing," she said, laughing. "My knowledge of art ended at Impressionism." Her friend Marcel Duchamp, whose gift of a herd of tiny Oriental animals sits on a table in her bedroom, helped educate her. "The great influence of my life," Mrs. Guggenheim said. Thanks to him she exhibited Kandinsky, Tanguy, Henry Moore, Laurens, Calder, Brancusi, Arp, Picasso and others.

"To console the artists for not selling I always bought a work myself anonymously to encourage them," Mrs. Guggenheim said. "That's how the collection began."

The gallery was unprofitable, so she closed it and decided to organize a modern art museum with Sir Herbert Read as director. As the war clouds gathered, Mrs. Guggenheim set out for Paris clutching a list of artists and their works that Read had given her, realizing finally that the project was impossible.

"I then decided to buy all the art that we would have borrowed," she said. She bought at the rate of one a day. "Nothing was simpler," she said. "The Parisians were on the brink of the German invasion and all they wanted was to sell and get out."

She was faced with the problem of what to do with the art. The Louvre refused to help. "They decided that my collection wasn't worth the trouble of saving," Mrs. Guggenheim wrote gleefully in the preface to the catalog for her Paris exhibition in 1974. "That was my revenge, writing that," she confided recently. Two days before the Germans invaded Paris, she fled.

By then she had made another acquisition: Max Ernst, whom she helped flee to the United States and whom she later married. "I have always found husbands much more satisfactory after marriage than during," she noted, although Ernst was an exception. "He was most unpleasant," she said.



Collector Guggenheim: "Woman's Lib? I was a liberated woman long before there was a name for it."

In New York Mrs. Guggenheim assured her place in art history with her gallery, Art of This Century, where paintings were displayed on easels made of baseball bats. She actively promoted many American Abstract Expressionists: Pollock, Motherwell, Hans Hofman, Rothko.

She continued to enlarge her collection. "Until I left Paris my purchases had cost less than $40,000," she said. "It's incredible to think that you could hardly buy one good painting for that today." She estimated that her collection is now worth around $30 million.

"I longed to return to Europe as soon as possible," she recalled. "And I had always loved Venice and wanted to live here." In 1947 she returned and bought the 18th-century Palazzo Venier dei Leoni.

Now the collection is ensconced in an adjoining pavilion, in basement galleries and in the dining room, all open to the public three days a week. The sculpture is in a large back garden. When one arrives by water a joyous man on horseback by Marino Marini offers an open-armed greeting. "It had a detachable penis which I would remove when the nuns came to visit," Mrs. Guggenheim explained. "But someone stole it once after a party so the new one is permanent."

There were once many parties at the palazzo, but now Mrs. Guggenheim lives a quiet, almost spartan life. "My life has become very boring lately," she said with some regret. "I go out every day in my gondola."

Her collection is obviously a great source of pleasure and her fondness for certain works is entwined with her affection for their creators. The list of her lovers reads like a Who's Who of 20th-century art with time out for a sortie into the literary world with Samuel Beckett. "He was such a strange creature," she said of the playwright. "He needed a lot of drink in him to warm him up before he'd even talk."

She is doubtful whether artists make good lovers. "They're often so wrapped up in themselves," she noted. "Tanguy was warm and lovely, though."

Taking a Chance

Potential collectors come to seek her advice. "I had so much help myself in the beginning," she said. "But I tell people that now it's nearly impossible. Money is terribly important. A sense of what's worthy and what isn't, what's significant and what isn't. Above all you have to take a chance." Her last major acquisition was a Calder gouache in 1973.

But she does not look on her collection as her major contribution. "I encouraged so many artists who are now famous," she said. "I introduced them to the world by giving them their first shows when no one else would take the risk."

Growing old has been accepted with matter-of-fact humor and serenity. "I look back on my life with great joy," Mrs. Guggenheim said. "I think it was a very successful life. I always did what I wanted and never cared what anyone thought. Women's lib? I was a liberated woman long before there was a name for it."

PEOPLE: *National Book Award Has Surprise Winner*

Tim O'Brien has captured the National Book Award for fiction in a stunning upset over favored Pulitzer Prize winner John Cheever. Three judges chose O'Brien's "Going After Cacciato" over Cheever's "The Stories of John Cheever," after only a brief discussion of each of the five nominees. "We had a problem," a representative of the panel of judges, said at a news conference after the announcement of awards in seven categories. She said Cheever's short stories, which won the Pulitzer Prize for literature earlier this month, were written over a period of several years while O'Brien's novel was only recently published by Delacorte Press. Arthur Schlesinger Jr. won the biography and autobiography award for "Robert Kennedy and His Times," published by Houghton Mifflin. Katherine Paterson was an easy winner of the children's literature award with "The Great Gilly Hopkins," published by Thomas Y. Crowell. Peter Matthiessen took the contemporary thought award for "The Snow Leopard," published by Viking. Other awards were given to Richard Beale Davis in the history category for "Intellectual Life in the Colonial South," James Merrill for poetry for "Mirabell: Books of Number," and Clayton Eshelman and Jose Rubia Barcia in the translation competition for "The Complete Posthumous Poetry" by Cesar Vallejo.

* * *

In Newport Beach, Calif., actor John Wayne, recuperating from cancer surgery earlier this year, has been admitted to Hoag Memorial Hospital with a bronchial infection, a hospital official reports. The 71-year-old star entered the hospital Friday and is expected to go home in a few days. The official said Wayne had "picked up the flu," which then turned into a bronchial infection. "I think the fact that he should be going home in a few days indicates a little bit about his condition," the official said. Wayne, who will be 72 on May 26, made his last major public appearance April 9 in Los Angeles when he presented the Oscar for best picture at the Academy Awards ceremony.

* * *

Everybody knows about Christopher Columbus' journeys in 1492, but what about the woman who paid the bills? That's what John Paul Paine would like to know. F 25 years, this descendant of Tho as Paine has taken it upon hims to campaign for a special day honor Isabella, Queen of Cast from 1474 to 1504. Sunday was 528th anniversary of her birth, a Paine celebrated it in elegant st with a black-tie dinner in a Phi delphia town house. "I used to the Columbus Day parade in Pi burgh, and it was always anot ethnic group; all the glory was t en away from Spain," said Paine hotel manager who once studied Madrid. As he sees it, designati April 22 as Queen Isabella Day the least that the United States c do to take note of her contri tions. Said Paine: "She must h been a marvelous person, a brain her time." Presumably, he did have in mind the fact that Isabe and her husband, Ferdinand, a were responsible for the Spani Inquisition and the expulsion of Jews from Spain in 1492.

* * *

Margaret Trudeau doesn't mi writing about her love life, but resents being asked about it. A when asked by Jane Pauley NBC-TV's Today show, she stal out in a huff. During the intervi she indignantly denied rumors affairs with Sen. Edward Kenn and Jordan's King Hussein — s ries she says were made up b "very vicious" news media "managed to really assassinate character, particularly in Canad She was on the show to prom her autobiography, "Beyo Reason," but when asked to s for "cutaway" camera shots la refused and left, telling an associ she was miffed by Pauley's q tions . . . Meanwhile, from Li comes a report that Mrs. Trud recently spent two weeks in P with a local playboy and tol Lima magazine: "I have met a m who understands me." Mrs. T deau was photographed walk arm in arm with Jorge Koed von Stein, a 31-year-old Peru businessman, by the local wee Oiga, as the couple stepped out jetliner at Lima airport after t ing Andean tourist spots. Mrs. T deau later told Oiga that "I am last very happy. I have met a who understands me and whom I can relate and share ev thing," she said. Her tall, blond good-looking boyfriend is wealthy businessman of Ger descent with a passion for ra cars.

—SAMUEL JUST

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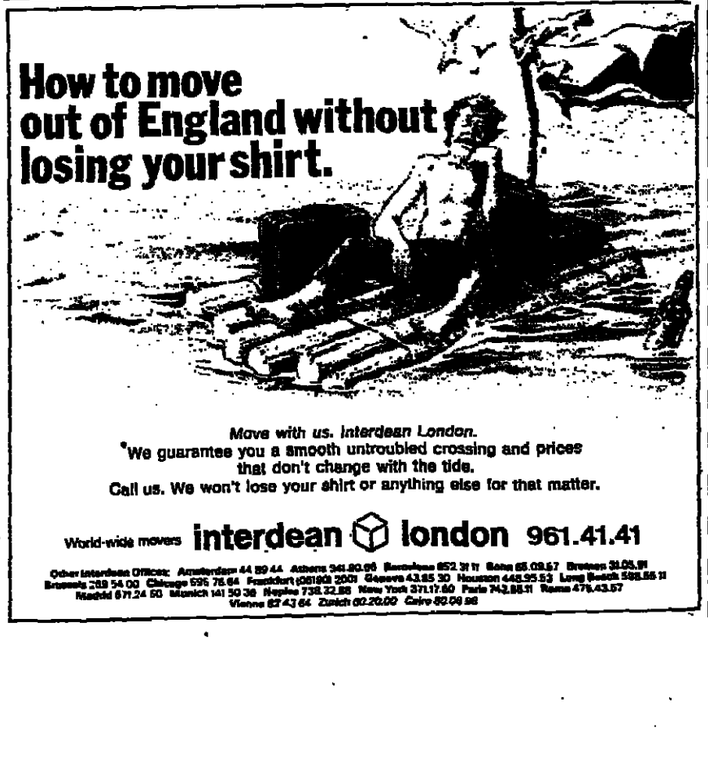
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